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The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot Garcia, Signor Ardelo Luisi,
Mlle. Orvill Signor Graziani,
Mlle. Sedlatzek, Signor Fallar,
Mlle. Rita, Signor Ktoni,
and Signor Chiorici,
Signor Forsi,
and
Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso
Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Conductor—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.

Monday, September 10—" Il Trovatore. Tuesday—" Macbeth." Wednesday—" Norma." Thursday—" Rigoletta." Friday—" Marta." Saturday—" Lucrezia Borgia."

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, hours 11 to 4, and on Monday ten minutes to 10 o'clock (Galway homs), when I stopped to look at Mr. Jacobs which happened to be passing at a great crowd, completely blocking up morning an entrance of Chancery-lane. ing. Of course I wanted to see what and I took to mending it—and very hard that a man should be ed for only running along the the gent. nor his watch neither, and why Rest of 4000 people to answer this here struggled to get away from the brick- ad so would any one if he was seized by choked for three minutes at Swan. They ... Mr. Jardine—is the prisoner known? ... Mr. Jardine—is the prisoner known? ... the officers pre- ...—It is necessary that some inquiry about him, and I will remand him for a ... Prosecutor—Is the gentleman in some years ago to effect the swindling ce to Chancery-lane, where the robbery

Irish Fairs.

MONAGHAN—SEPT. 2.
...ore on wednesday. ... at this fair was very ... obtained of an average character. Good ...16 and £18 per head, selling at 50s to 60s ... brought from £10 to £13 each; milkers ...7 per cwt.; and fat cows sold at from £8 to ...ers at from £5 to £7 10s each. Two-year ...t from £7 to £9 each; three-year old ...re; two-year old heifers brought £7 per ...ys sold at from 50s to £5 5s each. Of ...od ones, and an average amount of business ...heep went to 40s and 50s each; two-year ...12 to £2 7s 6d each; lambs, of which ...ge supply, brought from 20s to 27s 6d and ...ere in the market the share of pigs was small; ...l Mullingar will be thankfully received and rewarded.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS HAVE COMMENCED.
THIS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, ...edately from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
...he LIBRARY offers to the Members 12,000 volumes, including a ...proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary ...reading Libraries. The Ordnance Maps of Ireland, and Plans of ...ownsparks and Directories as far back as the year 1779.
...ditions are made daily of every new work of merit.
...ormation and the recommendation of a Member, ...ter the share qualification, £3 3s.
TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.
...W BOOKS RECEIVED—Garibaldi's Autobiography—At- ...ken's Travels in the Upper and Lower Amoor— ...sic Memoirs of the Royal Family—A Summer Rambie in the ...ntara—The Hunting Grounds of the Old World—Wilson's ...ew Invasion of Hindostan—Sermons to Children—nuller's Sch- ...ol—All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREAGH, Librarian and Secretary.
...ith Library and Chess Rooms, D'Olier-street, 28th August, 1860.

ROYAL HOTEL, MALAHIDE.
Under the patronage of the Hon. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, September 6th,
PROFESSOR GLOVER,
...ther of Moore's Irish Melodies, will have the honour of delivering to
READINGS AND VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES,
...gether with miscellaneous selections from other eminent com- ...posers, consisting with Messrs. NIGHTY and ZANDER's series of
CHARACTERISTIC DISSOLVING VIEWS,
...painted expressly for this entertainment, and corresponding in ...ect with those wonderful specimens of art as exhibited by them at ...e Polytechnic Institution, London.
To Commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets, 3s. 6d.; family do., to admit five, 10s. Children Half-price. To be had at the Royal Hotel, Malahide.
...Perpetuation, see Programme.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
Commencing MONDAY, September 10, '60.
The Celebrated and Original
BUCKLEYS SERENADERS,
AND
Miss JULIA GOULD,
...ng Comedienne of
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERAS.
...r particulars see future Advertisements, Posters, and Programmes.
...ckets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured ...t Fanhurst and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

THE following GAMES, which were announced to take place on MONDAY, the 10th, will take place on the above day.
A Two Mile Race, for a Silver Cup;
and 100 Yards Race, for a Silver Cup.
Entrance, each, 5s.;
and Silver Medals for the following competitions :—
...0 Yards Flat Race.
...0 Yards Hurdle Race.
...ailing, classification according to height.
...elling 28lb. from the shoulder and by the Ring, classification to be decided by the Judges.
...anting Hop, Step, and Jump; and
...0 Yards Scratch Race.
...ntrance, 5s each.
The following Prizes will be given for Lads—Entrance Free:—
...0 Yards and 1,000 yards Flat Race; a Silver Cup.
...0 Yards Hurdle Race, for Lads under 16.
...0 Yards and 440 Yards Flat Race, for Lads under 12; and a ...cramble Race, distance half-a-mile, open to all Lads.
All competition to be classified, the Five Mile Race excepted.
All entries to be made for these Games to
MR. JOHN LEVETT,
COLLEGE HOTEL, COLLEGE-STREET,
Until SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

LOST—Mullingar Fair, a Grey Year-old BULLOCK, ...branded "W. O. B.," supposed to have been put by mistake ...to a cattle waggon at the Midland Railway Terminus on the 15th ...inst.—Any information forwarded to the Manager of the Rail- ...way Mullingar will be thankfully received and Rewarded.

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...ith Library and Chess Rooms, D'Olier-street, 28th August, 1860.

GRAY REGATTA,
ON THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.
To commence at 12 o'clock Noon.
...Sailing Race—Prize £6; for Boats; Entrance 2s. 6d.; ...ost £4, 2nd boat £2.
...Rowing Match—Prize £5, for Bray Boats; Entrance 2s. 6d.; ...ost £3, 2nd boat £2.
...Rowing Match—Prize £4, for Bray Boats; Entrance 2s. 6d.; ...ost £3, 2nd boat £1.
...Yard Swimming Match—Prize £2; to be matched by two compe- ...itors appointed; four boys and a coxswain in each boat; 1st ...t 5s, 2nd boat 10s.
...Punt Chase—Prize £1.
...he day's sport will conclude with a display of Fireworks at ...Head
...
THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY NEXT, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.
The Right Hon the Earl of Fingall,
Lieut.-Colonel Fitzgerald, Esq, H.S.
George W Lane Fox, Esq,
Honourable C W Moore
Richard Cliffe, Esq,
Captain Hamilton,
Honourable Walter O Talbot,
and
...
FIRST RACE.
...e County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added, ...ree miles; three mile course, second horse to save his ...ke stake; weight for age, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, ...st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a Plate value 100 sovs ...ce extra. All horses entering for this Race to ...ed on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the ...rse, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance ...ey to be paid at the Course, or the entry cannot be received; ...d, all horses, the property of different owners, to start or no ...y added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; Bits ...ed to canes and gallops.
SECOND RACE.
...e Better Shilter Stakes of 5 sovs each with 30 sovs added, ...0 about two miles over same course, second horse to save his ...ke; weight for age, 5 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st ...d aged, 11st 7lbs; Stbs allowed to mares and geldings. All ...s entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the ...rse, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before nine ...'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 5 ...r the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, ...or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public ...ctioneer immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the
THIRD RACE.
...f 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half ...es; weight for age, 5 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st ...6 a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, ...0 to carry 7lbs extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses en- ...ring for this Race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at ...e Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before nine o'clock the evening pre- ...ious to the race, four horses the property of different owners to ...art or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the ...und.
CONDITIONS.
...If any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to ...e entry or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject ...the decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meet- ...g their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there ...s no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor ...ven for a walk over. All horses entering for those races ...ll in the ground according to the number entered. The winner ...o pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money ...ust be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received ...each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves a fine for ...ot attending at the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time ...f entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with ...ll and the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to ride until ...e is dismissed from riding during the meeting. All horses ...ust race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All ...es to be saddled in the paddock. All disputes to be settled at the ...ace, and will attend.
R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

The undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the ...ublic and resident Public the following very peculiar and distressing ...ase of misfortune, which has happened to a highly educated, ...ell connected gentleman, a Graduate of Dublin University, ...f unblemished character, is at present in the most unfortunate circumstances, owing to a public situation which he held having been ...aken from him, and his being since unable to obtain any ...ermanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine ...hildren to maintain, out of his per-nat precarious earnings, which ...e has by a few siblings in the week; they are consequently ...ut of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his ...ndustry and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and ...ould feel grateful if by an effort on the part of a few Christian ...ersons their present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be ...aid, and now more pounds (ex. £50) given, to set him afloat in ...ome business, in Liverpool, where he has an opportunity at ...resent of a Gospel Ministry, by which he can support himself and his family in comfort and ...
Any contributions have been already received :—
...Brooksbury, A. M. Fotheby, A.M., Dublin.
...Agnew, in London, J. J. Macready, A.M., Dublin.
...Boyd, D.D., Dublin. John Richardson, Esq., Upper ...Mount-street, Dublin. Rev. Thomas Gallagher, A.M., Dublin. Rev. Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin. ...Mr. Wheeler, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, ...A., Dublin; the Rev John Rainsford, Esq., &c., Rev. C. B. Stewart, Callan, and Rev J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle; Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel ...Bunbury, £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s, per ...

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...ers to Subscriptions or Agents to be addressed ...ISH TIMES, 31, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN, ...H. ROSS, 31, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN, ...other communications to be addressed to THE EDITOR.

...ffice Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ...H. ROSS, 31, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 31, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the Parish of St. Thomas, in the City of Dublin, the Proprietor: LAWRENCE E. KEY for THE PROPRIETOR.—Wednesday, September 5, 1860.

had been lodging in the house, and ight drunk; he returned some time admission, but was refused. In the the door was found broken open and prisoner was soon after arrested, and as quite dirty, apparently from hav- ground while getting into the shop was found guilty, and sentenced to st, with hard labour.

Intelligence.

...FICE—YESTERDAY.
...as charged with assaulting Police- ...r Kevis-street, on Sunday evening. ...e succeeded in making his escape, but ...was sentenced to two months' impri- ...our.
...£2, and, in default of payment, sen- ...t for two months, for assaulting Police- ...in the execution of his duty.
...was sentenced to one month impri- ...Police-constable 7 A, at Francis-street. ...ged beating his mother, and, when ...constable, he assaulted him.
...ET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.
...ught up in custody of Police-constable ...saulting him and tearing his uniform ...f execution of his duty.—He wasspen- ...ed for one week.
...ought up in custody of Police-constable ...shoving him off the footpath on the ...day. When remonstrated with, the ...he did so because he liked.—He was ...t. 14 days' imprisonment.
...harged with throwing a can of hot ...ed Mary Carroll.—She was ordered to ...e imprisoned for 14 days.
...ON POLICE—MONDAY.
...ARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.—A decently ...named James Dorley, was charged ...stealing a silver watch from the person ...Taylor, of Brownlow-street, Holborn, ...prosecutor deposed—I was at Holborn ...on Saturday ten minutes to 10 o'clock ...way homs), when I stopped to look at ...which happened to be passing at ...a great crowd, completely blocking up ...morning an entrance of Chancery-lane. ...chain, and on the prisoner in the ...ch out of my pocket. He ran away, ...ngling from my waistcoat, without the ...d to it. I ran after him, calling "Stop ...took him, when I saw him apparently ...another person against whom he had run ...o escape from apprehension. George ...er's labourer, said—I was walking down ...to my work, with another man, when ...up against me, and I knocked me ...themen ran after him, and hearing the ...I helped to hold him till the police ar- ...ent on to my work. After some little ...pent on the other hand, I found a silver watch, with ...off. Knowing it wasn't mine, and ...risoner pat it there, when he was strug- ...from me, I hastened back and men- ...ing up the watch to the prosecu- ...bourer of this witness confirmed the ...Prosecutor—I identify the watch by the ...ent. 14 days' imprisonment.

...IRISH, August 29.—There was a very large ...of Anything in condition in good demand, ...prices. Demand for stock bullocks slow. ...very high in price, and in good demand.

...le, held on the 2nd inst., was rather dull, ...and not having been for stock. Bullocks, ...£10 to £11, were in great demand. Beef ...ding ewes from 37s. to 47s. Heifers were ...demand. Ewe hoggets, 45s. to 50s.; wedder

...water is reported to have said, in April ...ere fifteen miles or sweep between the ...and Kerry. Yesterday, we should say, ...fine weather.

...ts, 21, at 2, Vernon-terrace, Brighton, the wife of ...Hawkins, of a son.
...ber 2nd, at Jamemount, Glanmire, the wife of ...rge Reed, of a son.
...September 1, at the Metropolitan Chapel, ...ton, by the Rev. Mr. Purcell, Mr. John Loughry, ...to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. John ...Dorset-street.
...ads—September 3, at St. Mark's Church, Dublin, ...Mr. Facier, Hugh Roads Roads, Esq., to Isabella, ...ter of Charles Woods, Esq., Moyashel, county ...
...Wheatly—September 1, at St. Michael's, Black- ...the Rev. James M'Cheane, William Smithwick, ...son, only son of Standish Smithwick, Esq., of Dun- ...ney, youngest daughter of J. Hewit Wheatly, Est.-q., J.P.

DEATHS.
...ber 4th, at Ballyhaise, Co. Elizabeth, the beloved wife ...n, Esq., of Waterloo-road.
...1, at the Rectory, Duncormac, Rev. Abraham Goff, ...
...6, at Lowel, America, Mr. John Griffin, at the ad- ...90 years, formerly a resident of Dingle.
...ber 1, at Spalding-street, Mr. Alexander Neilson, ...d 3 Chambers-street, leather dresser, aged 84.
...8, suddenly, at Mercados Presidency, Lieut. ...Smith, 94th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, only son ...ior-General George Walsh, Madras army.
...1, at 73, Inverman-terrace, Belfast, the Rev. R. H. ...e Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

Pills and Ointment.—Consumption prevention— ...and fevers are now prevailing with unusual severity. ...ard of fever, and the most fatal is consumption. ...of which the chief and most fatal is consumption. ...ills be resorted to on the first appearance of those ...he symptoms be very trifling. Holloway's Ointment should be ...ce a day on the back and chest, they will cease to ...t all consumptive tendency will be banished, and the ...ill improve, will be in a healthier state than it ...illness; the natural strength and vigour likewise ...toted to their natural standard.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
ENAMELLED INDIA RUBBER,
Tasteless, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Firm to
...t for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. LEVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS
2, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
...ve the honour to announce that the Specimens of Teeth manufactured by ...ster, and will be happy to explain the superior advan- ...ages made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may ...ith a call. (Consultation free.)
...are also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon ...Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preserving by ...ity and economy, by their eminently successful and painless ...nicest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation ...ngs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible; ...ment, in fact, with the Patentees' Consent, it is composed of ...never discolour, and answers where every other kind has failed.
...Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set ...operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
...ERIAL application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India ...ed application of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates, ...construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates, ...t, Dentist, brother and successor to the late Mr. ...ed to supply the Loss of Teeth, by the aid of a new, ...ful invention, consisting in the adaptation, with ...ble and unobtrusive fastenings, of Vulcanized India Rubber ...to perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber ...or base for the reception of Gold or Bone Frame. The ...advantages to be derived by the present system may be ...a few of their leading features—all stumps or roots ...ity intended to be fixed in all cases, from which ...the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility ...employed, the greatest support is given to the adjacent ...bones, or rendered tender by the absorption of the ...ds of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized ...and suit is a non-conductor, fluids or any temperature ...ed in the mouth with impunity, and the most delicate ...me wholly provided against. A single Tooth, or a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 to ...and Teeth, with Enamelled Cement, by Mr. W. EGAN, ...UFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street) ...ome from Nine to Six.) Mr. W. Egan particularly ...public against any advertisement appearing in his ...'s name.
...ections given to the Profession in the art of Vul- ...the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

...N, DUBLIN, SEPT. 4.—ARRIVED—Herald (s), Glasgow, ...Whitaker, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia (s), Hoy- ...ners (s), Wexford, goods—Il coiliers.
...Bryce (s), Bristol, goods; Indian Queen (s), Cork, ...ine (s) Holyhead, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, ...Streamer, goods.

...GH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPT. 6. ...Morning, 1h 14m. Evening, 1h 38m.

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PROMISE OF FINE WEATHER

The Young People disappointed last SATURDAY, at the ROTUNDO GARDENS,
are invited by the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society to attend
THE GRAND BAND OF HOPE GALA
AND
SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL,
which will be held without fail at the
ROTUNDO GARDENS,
On SATURDAY Next, at Three o'clock,
and if the weather should be still unfavourable, an Indoor Meeting will be held.
Rev. J. B. SMYTH, Agent of the Irish Temperance League, from Belfast, with Mr. JONATHAN REVELL, the Band of Hope Missionary have remained in town to attend. Mr. REVELL will assist the singing with his Accordion.
Balloons and other innocent modes of recreation will be provided for the young people.
By the kind permission of Colonel Mylius, the fine Brass Band of the Hibernian Boys' School, with all the boys, will attend.
Admission to the Gardens, 6d.—All Sabbath-School Children, and Members of Band of Hope Unions 3d.—All other children, 3d.
(Per order) ROBERT HUNT,
Westmoreland-street, Secretary.
Gates to be opened at 2 o'clock.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the MISSION ROOM, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on THURSDAY Evening, Sept. 6, 1860, at Eight o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for increased zeal and love in all true Christians for the salvation of sinners. You are invited to come.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.
The BIRD'S NEST and SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.
Trustees—J. Smyly, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North; A. Kincaid, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.
Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. GEORGE WALE (youngest daughter of the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."
This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little waifs and strays have been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.
After much difficulty in finding a suitable site, it has been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.
The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly that of Mrs. Wale, has suggested to many friends the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. GEORGE WALE with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable opportunity for doing so, consisting as it will of a Mission schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. Wale, whose name it bears, while the other would commemorate the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions to the Romanists.
This Appeal is, therefore, now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. Whately, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. GEORGE WALE.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. STAVERT Gortlieburg, Monkstown; Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown; Mrs. Swan, Merville, Kingstown; Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Miss Brady, 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street; Miss Wale, 41, Mountjoy-square; Miss Carleton, 1, Eglinton-terrace, Wellington-road; Miss Poole, 5, Smith Buildings, Ely-place; Miss Murphy, 37, Merrion-square North; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Boyd, 19, Fitzwilliam-square, Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.
N.B.—According to the Builder's estimate, a sum of £1,500 will be required, very little more than the half of which has been as yet received. The Committee are, therefore, most anxious to receive the assistance of friends who may be willing to collect for the undertaking. Any of the above-named ladies will supply proper collecting papers for the purpose.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)
JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commenced 1860.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Badge: Tariff, dated March 6, 1860:—

Sherries at	27s,	31s,	35s,
Ports from wood,	30s,	32s,	34s,
Ports from bottle,	36s,	42s,	48s,
Very fine Epernay Champagne,	36s,	late 42s,	48s,
The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery,	60s,	late 65s,	
Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities),	60s,	late 65s,	
Clarets of all the best Vintages,	18s,	24s,	30s,
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking,	18s;	St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s,	late 31s; Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.			
The finest growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Branne Canteuac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintage of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 54s; and 1848 Margaux, 64s, worth 10s.			

The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white 47s, late 54s; ditto, fine, 36s, late 42s; Pays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vougeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W SLAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 20 Regent-street, London.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT.

BALLS BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Rden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C F Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c; the Very Rev the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Crampton,
Trustees—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, MD.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R F Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Hon George Handcock; J H Hamilton, Esq, M P; Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; H Tweedy, Rev R J L M Ghee, Dr M'Cullough, Rev Dr Archdeacon Kirkpatrick, Rev Dr Ingram, Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll,
J. HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Secs.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P }
Rev W G CARROLL,
39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The arrangement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Bank Bankers, Henry-st; at the Institution, Ball's Bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Anstown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1858 the House has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland, without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the institution! It has taught them scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Immoralisation are twin brethren.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quaile, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. WM. BENSOWES, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RAILWAY EXTENSION TO TUAM
ON and after the opening of the Tuam Branch, the GOODS TRAINS will RUN DAILY to and from the Undermentioned Towns for the conveyance of Goods at REDUCED RATES, viz.—

WESTPORT,
CASTLEBAR,
BALLINROBE,
HOLLYMOUNT,
CLAREMORRIS,
AND INTERMEDIATE TOWNS.
Goods forwarded as usual to the following Towns at REDUCED RATES.

Loughrea,	Bangor,
Newport,	Cromwellins,
Achill,	Foxford,
Fairgreen,	Ballavary,
Ringnamatown,	Ballin.
Bermullet,	
and	

Dublin, 1st September, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Connaught," for New York; October 23.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 15s., according to accommodation. Steerage £6 6s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £5 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Education.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS
On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy,
C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq.,
late Co. Inspector, Tipperary, obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 865.
On the 10th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been selected to compete for FIVE Cadetships,
PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballymavin Castle, Berriscbane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and
EDWARD O'GRADY, Esq., Kilfinane, Co. Limerick, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.
Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON's pupils.
Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.
Prospectuses free by Post.
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, and MILITARY INSTITUTION,
26, KILDARE-STREET.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D. Principa

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the ARMY, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously to qualify at the Establishment of the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants, for the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First in Honours," Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the North county of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the amenity and comfort of a private family, &c.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references given will be unexceptionable.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their healthful improvement.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

EDUCATION, at a highly-respectable Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, within seven miles of London, conducted upwards of twenty years. Terms, including books, stationery, &c., 30 guineas per annum. The system of education is emulative, and adapted to the pupil to take an interest in his studies, and its utility being recommended by k

COALS—COALS—COALS.
The Subscribers beg to announce that they have Opened an Office at 18, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN, for the Sale of Home, Scotch and Welsh Coals, Cooking and Anthracite Coal, and Cannell, and that they are now prepared to deliver the same at very reasonable prices, ex ship.
Sole Agents in Ireland for the following Colliery Houses:—
J. and W. Dixon, Usher and Co., Workington.
Kirkless Hall Coal Company, Liverpool, Preston, and Fleetwood.
Thomas Powell and Sons, Newport and Cardiff.
Morgan, Perkins and Co., Llanelly.
John Watson, Jun., Glasgow.
Maxwood Colliery Company, Hurlford and Troon.
Pearson Knowles and Co., Wigan.
The Subscribers also beg to draw particular attention to the Kirkless Hall Orrell House Coal, which stands unequalled for economy, cleanness, and strength of heat, and which has become nearly, if not entirely, the only Household Coal now used in the North of Ireland, almost the only Household Coal now used in Belfast.
JOHN CHARLEY AND CO.,
Coal Merchants and Agents,
DONEGAL-QUAY, BELFAST, AND 12, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Belfast, 24th August, 1860.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
By Queen and by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 20, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Brooches, Bracelets, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold under the usual prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

I BEG to announce my return from Paris and London, and having succeeded in obtaining a most unique assortment of Fancy Gilt, Bronze, and Marble Clocks, all the new cut designs of the season, with a great variety of best Geneva and London Watches, Jewellery, &c., which, being quite new and bought for cash, duty free, enables me to offer in selection and price what is rarely seen in this city.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller, French Clock Warerooms,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.

ESTABLISHED BY HAHNEMANN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practice in Science, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
House at Home, 9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Notice—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s.. Medicines included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The London prices which guided dealings in our local market to-day were identical with those of yesterday's. Consols here remained, therefore, unchanged in value, but New Threes, which did not decline yesterday in a corresponding degree with Consols, gave way to-day 3s. 9d. per cent.

In Joint-Stock Banks, Nationals alone changed hands, the rapid upward movement being continued to-day to the extent of one-half per Share, and the Shares closing strongly at the improved rate. Bank of Ireland Stock was in request and Royals were on sale.

The business in Steampacket Securities was confined to British and Irish Shares, which were dealt in at a decline of one-quarter. City of Dublin £100 Shares were offering at yesterday's reduced price. Dundalk Steam Shares were also on sale at previous rate.

There was a continuance of lethargy in the Mining Market, Company of Ireland Shares alone being negociated, the price being £13. General Mines were again in request, and Connorrees on sale.

There was no business in the Miscellaneous group of Shares.

In Railway Shares the business continued to be very limited, Great Southern Stock was quoted at an advance of one half per cent., which was well sustained. Midland Halves gave way slightly; and Newry and Rostrevors were dealt in without the dividend; the quotation indicating a decline of value. The nominal rates in Cork and Passage were £10¾ to £11, and in Waterford and Limericks £23¾ to £24.

Belfast and Northern Counties, Dublin and Belfasts, Dundalk and Enniskillens, and Cork and Bandons were on sale at last rates in each case. An advance was demanded for Dublin and Drogheda, Dublin and Wicklows, and South Easterns.

In Preference, the dealings were in Cork and Bandon 5½ per cents., and in Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, both of which securities realised the previous quotations.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 5.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.					
3 per Cent. Consols	..	..	..	..	92¾
3 per cent. Consols, 12th October	..	..	..	..	93¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	..	..	..	..	92¼
3 per cent. for new account, 12th October	..	..	..	..	93½
BANKS.					
National Bank	..	..	..	..	64½
STEAM.					
British and Irish	..	..	..	..	46½
MINES.					
Mining Company of Ireland	..	..	..	..	13
Connorree (Limited)	..	..	..	..	13s 6d
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Patriotic Insurance	..	..	..	..	6¾
RAILWAYS					
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor	..	..	..	..	6½
Great Southern and Western	..	..	..	..	113
Londonderry and Enniskillen	..	..	..	..	11
Midland Great Western	..	..	..	..	54½
Do. Half Shares	..	..	..	..	26¾
Waterford and Limerick	..	..	..	..	24
RAILWAY PREFERENCES					
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	..	..	..	..	120
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent. perpetual	..	..	..	..	6¾
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	..	..	..	..	88

The Saturday's business commenced at half-past 11 o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED. THURS	FRID.	SAT.
per cent. Consols	92	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 per cent. Reduced					
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	
Bank Stock					

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 5.

OPENING PRICES.	
Console Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	93¼
NOON PRICES.	
Console Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	93¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Console Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	93¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Console Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	93¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Console Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	93¼

Exchequer Bills 2 prem.; Eastern Counties, 24¼; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, —; Great Western, —; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western, 113; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110¼; London and North Western, 101½; Leeds Northern, 53½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 126½; South Eastern, 87½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½; Great Northern, 82½; London and South Western, 92½; Great Western, 71½; Chester and Holyhead, —; Scotch Caledonian, —; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, 21½; Turkish (new), —; Bank stock, 231; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols opened at 92¾ and advanced to 92¾ at which they remained steady and quiet at this price for the October account, 92¾ for Shares firm, and prices improved a little, but little general business doing. Leeds Stock advanced to 114¾ buyers, but declined when the traffic was known to 110 to ½. Canadian a shade easier. French inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The English funds opened steadily this morning, at the firm prices of yesterday, and subsequently experienced an improvement, which was not maintained. The news from India of the danger of famine in the north-western provinces, from the long continued drought, tended this afternoon to check the buoyancy of the Consol market. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon, the rates were about the same as last post. Gold is 1s. 10d. dearer in Paris than in London, and 8s. 10d. dearer in Hamburg than in London. The Railway market to-day, closed with a dull tendency. The sum of £75,000 in Australian gold was sent into the Bank this afternoon.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

Although the exchanges are firm, the Money market easier, gold still flowing into the Bank, the weather tolerably satisfactory, the funds to-day have been heavy. A certain effect is produced by the fear of fresh complications in Italy, which is also occasioning dullness on the Paris Bourse, and the immediate check to the upward course of the funds has arisen from the preparations for next Thursday's settlement. The speculators for a fall, who have been buying back in some haste during the last two days, appear now to have recovered themselves. Consols closed one-eight per cent. lower than yesterday. The movements in the other departments of the Stock Exchange was to a moderate extent. The Discount market to-day was well supplied with money, and the best bills having two months to run, were taken at 3¼ per cent. The bills due to-day appear to have been very well met, notwithstanding the check which has been given by the unfavourable season to the sale of many kinds of goods.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg and Nottingham, 6½; Caledonians, 94½; Chester and Holyhead, 52½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81; Great Northern, 114; Great Northern A, 116 17; Great Western, 71¼; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Grand Trunks, 7½; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; London and North Western, 100¾; London and South Western, 92½; Lancashire Northern, 53½; Manchester, Sheffield, 44½; Midland Stock, 126½; North British, 62½; South Eastern, 87½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½; York and North Midland, 82½. Consols opened at 93½, advanced 93 7-16 buyers, and closed dull at 93½. Shares opened firm, and prices advanced, but towards afternoon gave way a little, closing rather weak, but inactive at the quotation. Canadians have declined, and close dull.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Funds have been quiet to-day, the business being almost exclusively in connection with the settlement. Firmness, however, prevailed, and Consols slightly advanced. British Railway Stock were better in several instances.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3 20 P.M.—Dulness continues to prevail on the Bourse. Rentes closed firmly at 67.95 or 10 c. lower than yesterday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPT. 5.—Weather fine. Attendance very thin. Arrivals of all articles small. Trade for all kinds of grain and flour very slow; consequently, prices nominally, as on Monday.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather fine. Prices nominally as on Monday.

CORN AVERAGES.—Wheat, 7,114 quarters at 60s 7d; barley, 882 ditto, 33s 8d; oats, 3,201 ditto, 28s 2d; rye, 1,151 ditto, 40s 7d; beans, 2,429 ditto, 47s 8d; peas, 179 ditto, 44s 5d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 5.—Sugar quieter; 5,800 bags Siam, part sold at 42s 6d to 46s 9d for middling and fine strong yellow; 750 boxes were bought in at 43s to 45s 9d for low middling to fine yellow; 6,800 bags of Manilla mostly sold at 37s to 38s. Coffee continues in fair request, and sales going on at steady rates. Tea—Public sales good on about a par with yesterday's prices, except for middling blackish leaf, which is rather lower. Rice dull. Saltpetre quiet only. The sales reported are a few lots eight per cent., at 48s 6d.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 5.—Beasts, 1,852; sheep and lambs, 8,717; calves, 70. Best beef, 7d to 7½d; middling, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 4d to 5d. Best wedders, 6½d to 6¾d; middling, 7d to 7½d; ewe, 5½d to 6½d; lamb, 6d to 9d. Calves, 6½d to 8d. There was a large supply of good beef and mutton, and quality was generally good. The best articles making about the same as last week. Inferior lower.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 5.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 92s; fourths, 84s; fifths, 76s; sixths, 64s. 1,800 in Market.

CORK COMN MARKET, SEPT. 5.—Red wheat, 26s 6d; barley not quoted: oats, 18s to 16s.

COLONIAL MARKET—TUESDAY.

Tea—Since our last report the transactions in all kinds of tea have been very moderate, at barely stationary prices. The public sales held to-day have gone off heavily, on rather easier terms. Other sales will be held on Friday. The delivery last week was 849,813lbs.

Sugar—There is a fair, but by no means active inquiry for all raw sugars, and prices rules about stationary. West India has sold at 39s to 44s; Mauritius, 34s to 44s 6d; Bengal, 36s to 42s per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request. Low and middling qualities command 49s 6d to 50s; crushed is held at 47s to 48s 6d per cwt. The total stock is now about 3,000 tons less than at the corresponding period in 1859.

Molasses—West India have sold at 18s to 18s 6d; and new Porto Rico, 19s per cwt.

Coffee—Native qualities move off steadily, at very full prices; but most other kinds are a dull inquiry, at about previous rates.

Cocoa—On the whole, the demand is tolerably firm, but without leading to any quotable change in values.

Rice—A fall of from 3d to 6d per cwt. has taken place in the quotations, and the market is heavy to the extreme, owing to the nature of weather, and the fall in the value of wheat.

Provisions—All kinds of butter are very dull, and almost nominal in price. Bacon is 2s. lard, 1s per cwt. cheaper. Other provisions are a heavy sale.

Saltpetre—All kinds are a very inactive sale, on former terms. The stock is about 4,400 tons, against 4,000 tons at the corresponding period in 1859.

Fruit—Old qualities are very dull, and can only be disposed of at reduced rates. New Valencia raisins are quoted at 35s per cwt.

Hemp and Flax—Hemp is in fair request, and Petersburg clean is quoted at £29 per ton. In flax very little is passing on former terms.

Wool—Since the close of the late public sales very little business has been passing in any kind, nevertheless prices are well supported.

Cotton—The demand is limited; nevertheless the quotations rule steady.

Metals—Scotch pig iron has moved off slowly at 51s cash mixed numbers. Spelter on the spot is selling at £20 10s per ton. Tin is in request at 121s 6d to 122s for Straits and 126s for Banca. Lead and copper are quite as dear as last week.

Spirits—The inquiry for rum is somewhat restricted, yet prices are supported. Proof Leewards, is 6d to 1s 8d, and fair Demerara at 1s 9½d to 1s 10d per gallon. Brandy moves off slowly, but grain spirits are quite as dear as last week.

Oils—Linseed oil is in request, at 31s per cwt. on the spot. Cocoa-nut oil is in request, at 31s per cwt. Palm oil sells at 41s. Foreign rape is worth 40s per tun. Fine sells at 44s. Olive is firm, at £50 for Gallipoli. American turpentine, 31s; and rosin, 8s 6d to 8s 9d per cwt.

Tallow—P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 52s, and for delivery during the last three months, 52s 3d per cwt. The stock is 39,553 casks, against 19,979 do. in 1859, 10,287 do. in 1858. Rough fat is 2s 9d per 8lbs.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Spain and Portugal [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 6.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 6.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 7.
America (Boston), and Bermuda [Q]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 9.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles.	..	Six p.m., Sept. 9.
America (New York) [Q]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 11.
India (Bombay) [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 11.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 12.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 14.
America (New York) [Q]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 16.
West Indies and Pacific [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 16.
Spain and Portugal [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 16.
India (Bombay) [8] via Marseilles	..	One p.m., Sept. 16.
America (New York) [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 18.
India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 21.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 22.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.		

English letters and newspapers may be posted in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

EXHIBITIONS, DAY OF EXHIBITION, &c.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public, and on Thursdays to the gallery for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, (day, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday Sept. 1, amounted to 66,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD J. KEVILL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

THE ARISTOCRACY AND OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.
We respectfully announce that we have succeeded in securing from an eminent West End Manufacturer a consignment of a splendid and beautiful assortment of the Novelties for the Season, in Trouserings, consisting of the RICHMOND, DOUBLE ANGOLAS, the BRIGHTON CHECK, and the BOMATER ELASTIC STRIPE, such as are now worn by the *elite* of London and Paris.
These fabrics, from their quality of texture, peculiar softness, elasticity and colour, form the most splendid collection of goods in the United Kingdom.
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ASHEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate rates.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading French and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and reliable materials; and they will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—will be fully stocked in large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
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MERCHANT TAILORS,
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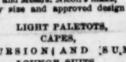
THE OPERA
Mr. RUSSELL
Has received an Assortment of
NEW OPERA CLOAKS,
HEADDRESSES, FANS, &c.
40, DAWSON-STREET.
5th September, 1860.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.



THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS,
USEFUL.
No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin. CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The purposes of utility arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through high grass and other high crops, and in uniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Irish Times.
DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

THEY who joined in the recent flitting to the National Board are in anything but an enviable position. They have broken through old ties and old associations; they have sacrificed consistency and character, and find, now that character is lost, they are the advocates of one system and the stipendiaries of another. The moment Mr. Cardwell was assured that a certain section of the clergy of the Establishment had given in their adhesion to the Board, he knew that they were powerless. They had thrown away both spear and shield, and lay at his mercy. Them, careless of them and their influence alike, he proceeds to alter the system in favour of Ultramontanism. They must abide re to the Board, no matter how it be changed. Their treason is too recent to be forgotten. They cannot again join the Church Education Society, which they betrayed. They must await patiently the revision of the books, the visiting of inspectors and masters, the decisions of a Board ruled by a Romanist majority, and the downward steps of a system, professing to be mixed, to effect and exclusive separatism.

These gentlemen are tongue-tied; they dare not remonstrate. Not a syllable has come from them respecting the changes proposed by Mr. Cardwell. They have betrayed one cause. What is to become of them if they attack the Proteus they have embraced? From them and their duped organ we will have neither complaint nor defence. If Paul Cullen himself in per son were head of the National Board, they must silently acquiesce, for the Church Education Society cannot again receive them. The pottage for which they sold their birthright is a bitter mess, but they must eat it and be silent.

But the Presbyterians are very differently circumstanced, and are able to act manfully. Certain concessions were made in their favour by the National Board to gain their adherence. But not only had the recent changes announced by Mr. Cardwell alarmed them, but certain transactions in the Model School of Belfast have called forth an angry remonstrance. At the meeting of the Belfast Presbytery, on Tuesday, a formal report was adopted, without a dissentient voice, complaining of recent acts of the Board in subserviency to Ultramontanism. On the 10th of December last, the Romanist pupil teachers of the Model School went to confession. In their absence, two or three Presbyterian pupil teachers thoughtlessly mocked the rite of confession and penance. There were four Presbyterian and two Roman Catholic pupils at the other end of a long room where this boyish freak was indulged in. An investigation was ordered by the Commissioners, and with that order no fault can be found. But no notice whatever was given to the Presbyterian chaplain that an investigation would be held. The Roman Catholic chaplain, and another priest as his assistant, were summoned to attend, and examined witnesses and commented on the case. One of the Presbyterian boys was actually compelled to give evidence against himself. By a court so constituted, and without a friend to advise them, the Presbyterian boys were examined and condemned. They were called in one by one, cross-examined by the priests, and knew not who were their accusers they were dismissed in disgrace on the 11th of May. They were deprived of all gratuities and other pecuniary advantages which had accrued to them, and lent upon the world. The Protestant pupils who happened to be in the room, but took no part what, over in the transaction, were severely reprimanded; but the Roman Catholics, who were likewise present, were visited with not a syllable of censure. The tribunal of the Inquisition itself was more open and more fair than that by which the boys were summarily condemned; and the Belfast Presbytery demand that so unjust and unconstitutional a sentence should be rescinded.

But the Presbyterians demand justice in another matter. The *number* of teachers in the Model Schools is, by rule, regulated according to the number of pupils of the several creeds. On the rolls of the Belfast Model School there were, in June, 860—Roman Catholics, 277; and Presbyterians, 485. The Presbyterians should, therefore, have twelve teachers, at the rate of one for each forty, and the Roman Catholics should have seven. Will it be believed that in Belfast, the head-quarters of Presbyterianism, the Board has given exactly the same number of teachers—namely, six to each creed? The Presbyterians have been silently jockeyed out of half the number of teachers they are, by rule, entitled to.

But the Romanists have been enabled to carry out successfully another "dodge." There are what are called "supplemental salaries." Out of these the Roman Catholic teachers receive £46 15s. a year each, the Presbyterians £23 3s. 4d., and the Wesleyans £14. In fact, the Roman Catholic teachers alone receive £17 more than all the Protestant teachers put together—Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan—though their pupils do not amount to one-third of the number. This is cleverly managed by a genuine Roman artifice. When the teacherships of a *higher class* become vacant, they are filled up by Roman Catholics, the lower and less adequately paid teacherships being reserved for Presbyterians. The results of this system of appointments are twofold—firstly, the Romanists receive an average of £45 15s. each, while the Presbyterians feel the injustice of their position so much, that not one can now be found to accept a vacancy in the school.

Once more—there are Head Inspectors and District Inspectors very well remunerated. Common fairness would direct that the religion of the Head and District Inspectors should follow that of the majority of the schools. Under one Head Inspectorship, at present held by Dr. Patten, there are 68 Roman Catholic schools and 413 Protestant; yet the Romanists demand, with every probability of success, that the Head Inspector should be changed, and that one of their creed should be put in his place. Under the District Inspector, Mr. Patterson, there are 32 Roman Catholic schools, and of Protestants 118, but the Roman Catholics have succeeded in obtaining that Mr. Patterson should be replaced by a Roman Catholic. All this has taken place in Ulster, where the move in favour of the National Board was made by certain of the Episcopalian clergy. They will, of course, be delighted, as patrons of mixed education, to find that their Church Schools are placed directly under Roman Catholic Head and District Inspectors. The deserters to the National Board have not only sacrificed their own independence, but deeply injured the freedom of others. The governing Board would never have dared to outrage Presbyterian feeling and right thus, if it had not been strengthened by the adhesion of some of the Established clergy. As long as the Church clergy maintained their opinion and their principle, so long the just claims of the Presbyterians were attended to. Now both parties are sacrificed to Ultramontanism, and the schools, professedly mixed, are rapidly becoming denominational.

With respect to Mr. Cardwell's proposed changes, the Presbytery see a vast concession to Romanism, and a stride towards Denominationalism. They fear the character of the changes to be introduced into the books, and they deprecate the increase of facilities for priestly interference. A threat from the North is seldom a *brutum fulmen*, and the Presbytery threaten "that the whole Protestants of the "country will be forced to separate from the National "Board if these things be continued." The report has been adopted, and a committee appointed to draw up resolutions, and to place the whole matter before the Commissioners and the Lord Lieutenant. It would be a righteous judgment if the tergiversation of a few Church clergymen led to the secession of the entire Presbyterian body from the National System.

AN order of Mr. Sidney Herbert, directed to officers of artillery, proves beyond dispute the incapacity and apathy of those who have the superintendence of our Coast Defences. The recent catastrophe occasioned by the bursting of an old gun at Dover attracted attention to the condition of our battery ordnance generally. Mr. Sidney Herbert was moved, and directs, not that all old and unserviceable guns should be removed, but, in defiance both of Ultramontane and Tractarian symbolism, that all dangerous guns should be marked with two crosses cut into the metal! Are our batteries to continue armed with "dummies," like the stock of a swindling speculator? Is there not room in the metal yard of Woolwich for cast off guns? Can they not be broken up like Big Ben and recast? Would they not make good posts for gates, or supports for ornamental chain work? Why are they retained in position on our sea batteries? Is it merely for show, not use? And, suppose a sudden attack were made upon Dover or Portsmouth, are these the guns our artillerymen will have to fight? What is the use of spending eleven millions on fortifications, if gigantic towers of brick and stone are to be armed with honeycombed guns which would blow the artillerymen into small pieces? We were told that the Armstrong Gun Factory was turning out 50 guns a week. There are some miles of new guns not rifled, but perfectly serviceable, at Woolwich. Is it possible to conceive a more gross instance of culpable carelessness than, in the present state of Europe, to permit unsound or worn-out guns to remain upon our coast batteries? Perhaps the founder of the church at Sandymount, as he placed crosses on all sides to keep away the devil, ornaments old guns with two crosses to frighten off Russians or Frenchmen. But those who put no faith in charms will require to know how long does Mr. Sidney Herbert intend to arm our sea batteries with cannon which no man dare fire, if an enemy were within point-blank range.

The *Times* on the Triumphant Progress of Garibaldi:—

Only a few days ago the position of Garibaldi in Calabria seemed an anxious one. Even his friends were beginning to look gloomy, and to forebode ill. "You expect too much from Garibaldi," they said to us; "he is a hero, and he has a great deal of luck too, but he cannot do everything. It was a question whether he had not undertaken an impracticable scheme. Let him get his 20,000 men over the Straits, what was he to do with them there? The Neapolitan war steamers would infallibly sink his flotilla of fishing-boats at sea; by land he had at least a 20 days' march over sandy, dusty tracks, metalled roads, not smooth enough even for carriages, and making the conveyance of artillery an Herculean feat; he had before him this march under a broiling Calabrian sun, when the brooks were dried up, and under circumstances which threatened fever or cholera. People therefore appeared to have gathered too much from the remarkable facilities of starting which Garibaldi's Sicilian position gave him for his Neapolitan invasion. Any fisherman's boat, aided by a fresh wind, can throw over a handful of men from the coast almost in sight of the cruisers. It is only two miles across. So, party after party, of 250 or more—Major Corte's, Major Missori's, and others—had crossed the Straits before Garibaldi. On landing they had at once gone up the Apennine ridge, which ascends almost immediately from the coast, out of the reach of the Royal troops, lived as they could with the aid of the bounty of the peasantry, and descended when an occasion offered upon a coast fort. Garibaldi himself, after these experiments of landing had been tried and succeeded, followed with 1,500 men—the nucleus of an army; and the junction of those first landed, together with Bertani's corps from Genoa, which would join him from Melazzo, would enable him to commence his invasion with an army of between 4,000 and 5,000, all the rest of the volunteers that could be spared subsequently crossing the Straits as occasion presented itself. But when his army was collected his difficulties seemed to begin, and with an extraordinary facility for dodging the Neapolitan cruisers, and getting a footing on the mainland, he appeared to be met by the anxious alternative which has been mentioned—an ominous prospect, which was added to by the double failure of Missori's detachment at the Forts of Altafiumara and Bagnara.

Four days, however, have been enough to dismiss all these gloomy prognostications, and to present Garibaldi as the possessor of the whole Calabrian side of the Straits. The capture of Reggio was achieved in masterly style, the Garibaldian army attacking the town on different sides at once, so that the Neapolitan troops had their retreat cut off in all directions, and the division which fled from Bixio found itself rushing into the arms of Garibaldi, who was entering at the opposite end of the town. Meantime the first cannon-shots had been the signal for a general crossing from the Faro Point. Cosenz had got everything ready, and ninety boats full of men made a rush for the opposite coast, escaping the notice of the only Neapolitan steamer in the entrance of the Straits. The attack on Reggio having called off the rest. "Both the steamers from Reggio and the one from above made a race to overtake the boats; but all they could do was to send shots on to the beach, and shatter the empty boats, while the troops they contained took a position on the heights." It was, indeed, quick work, such as the Royal navy and army of Naples are not accustomed to see. Whole bodies of volunteers, who were on Sicilian ground when the attack on Reggio commenced, were in "before the death," and greatly assisted the triumphant work by calling off the war steamers from the stacked town, which might otherwise have considerably assisted the defence. "The town was closed in less than two hours from the time the first fire began." The fort alone remained. It answered with grape and round shot till the rifles of Missori's corps from the opposite height drove the Neapolitans from their guns, and the death of their commander caused the appearance of the white flag.

This signal piece of success at once gave eight field pieces, six 32 pounders, 18 position guns, and five hundred stand of arms, besides a quantity of coal, ammunition, and provisions, to the invading force; but it did more—it incapacitated the whole of the Neapolitan line of defence in the rear. A succession of forts from Reggio to Scylla, mounting on the average almost wholly overlook the attack from land. The first of these forts, then, taken, the rest fell one after another with hardly an effort, and the result is that the whole Calabrese side of the Straits is now in Garibaldi's hands. He therefore commands each side of the Straits, and has an unassailable communication with Sicily as a basis of operations. In the meantime the corps of General Briganti's Division, from the skill with which it was achieved and the use to which it was immediately turned, will, besides adding immensely to his military reputation, attach extraordinary popularity to the name of Garibaldi wherever the members of the captured and dispersed corps may be scattered. Surrounded before by mercenaries, General Briganti "opened out with his four guns, as well as with musketry. No answer from our side; Garibaldi had expressly forbidden it. Defeat was not enough; the object was surrender. The Neapolitans could indulge in no illusions; they were surrounded on all sides, and had the sea behind them." A *Salmodian* officer, after a delay, came to accept the condition of surrender, and the opportunity was presented, which Garibaldi immediately turned to account. "Garibaldi himself went down among the Neapolitans, and was almost torn in pieces by hugging and embracing; soldier and officer, together with General Briganti himself, frantic. But it was when the Neapolitan soldiers were told that those who wished could go home that the burst of joy was greatest. They left their arms, and went off in troops." This act will doubtless tell as much for Garibaldi as any piece of military success he has achieved, and the Neapolitan soldiers, on returning to their homes and families, will circulate the praises of their generous deliverer over the whole kingdom of Naples, which Garibaldi has now a first-rate position as an invader. He has achieved great feats at starting, and has more than confirmed his enormous prestige; he has had and has used opportunities of extending his popularity. The accounts represent the feeling of the Calabrians as being most favourable to him—much more so even than that of the Sicilians. Above all, Garibaldi's own mastery over the heart and will of his own troops is complete. No interval of suspense or anxiety, no dimness or haze that has ever gathered over the prospects of the expedition, has been able to extract a doubt or fear from them. The sky may be darkened for a time, and a mist may gather over the road, but they all feel to a man quite certain that their General sees his way. They trust him implicitly for bringing them safe out of any difficulty, and look upon all intermediate obstructions that block up the path of the expedition at any particular turn only as parts of a general field which he has estimated, and as so much retarding matter which he has taken into account. Such an estimate of a General is invaluable to him. It is one of

nour of the last letter which has passed between parties in dispute, and it, therefore, needs mine to place the matter in the light of a arrel.—*Letter from Constantinople* (August 7

ERMAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT.—At one of a meetings of the German National-Ver cently at Cologne, one of the members, M. Bo cally represented that the new pyramid unity ought to be commenced at the base, ex, and that Germans must strive in the promote the grand principles of civil and reedom. Premature attempts at constitut he thought, should be avoided, since even Government itself was evidently indisposed y hasty measures, which might have the eff rise to civil war and to the loss of the Rhe s, and might, perhaps, occasion the ruin of . On the other hand, a political co-opera stria could only be possible when that gr ould begin to perceive that her old policy s, that her empire could only be saved by lopment of the German elements or, in o hen the Emperor should take the path alre y the patriotic Prince Regent of Prussia. with its absolutism and clerical *regime*, co nter into no alliance with Germany—old A shut herself up from Germany; but, just found a change of system necessary two ye in like manner necessity would create a fr r Austria, and that then one cry would om the Belt to the Alps—"All Germany a

US ALLEGED DISCOVERY IN FLORICULTURE. d that Mayor Tiemann, at his paint factory nville, has accidentally made a discovery wh s to revolutionise horticulture. One of nands having thrown some liquid green poi kind on a flower bed occupied by wa s, the flowers have since made their appe petals as green as grass. The paint had liar and very penetrating chemical mixtu r. Tiemann has since applied, with other colo plants, annual, biennial, and of the shrub sult being invariably that the flowers so wat ine of the liquid deposited at their ro ncreasing experiments next year may d e, and applying different colours, we shal on be enabled to "paint the lily," which 's ambition.—*New York Tribune*.

Correspondence.

CROSSES OF WOOD AND STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

In common justice will you allow one of y readers to make a short remark or two t ct of the cross on the new portion of Donny bjected to by one of your correspondents. l ral point of view, I am not competent to give t it appears to me to be perfectly in keeping e of the edifice. But, in a religious point of v ay venture my opinion as a Church of England t much that any member of that communion sh with a symbol soexpressive of common Christi ndeed. The Apostle says, Let every one abide Let us have patience, and it is not unlikely t ve this lovely Christian memento all to ourse e Roman Catholic chapels will adopt the im their saints, or the Virgin, as they appear to dence in them than in the cross. Let us glory —Your obedient servant,

A PARISHIONER OF DONNYBROOK.

THE RECKNT LAHINCH RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

The numerous readers your valuable journal this part of the country will have read t he concluding paragraph of your report of aces of the 29th ult. That paragraph states ng was very moderate," and that "Stella, Daisy Queen, won their several races in a h Now, sir, we, the people of Ireland again h ed with the gentlemen who got them up, I say that, instead of being "very moder g was excellent, and was a respect most creditable :— Committee—Captain Bland, 7th Regiment ; A. Samuels, Esq.; R. L. Hobart, Esq.; L. Crostwait, Esq.; Captain Davies, G. Guards, Esq., G. Kinahan, Esq.

Juvenile flat race of 250 yards—R Christian, 1st ; R. Craig, 2nd.

Throwing the Cricket Ball—J R Roberts, 1st ; J R Whitestone, 2nd.

Flat race of 150 yards—G Barry, 1st.

Hurdle race of 150 yards over eight lights of hurdles—R Hughes, 1st ; J W Skehan, 2nd.

Flat race of two miles—R D Richards, 1st ; J E Heavyside, 2nd.

Hurdle race of 500 yards—Carew, 1st ; J R Stewart, 2nd.

Flat race, 500 yards, for members of the All Ireland Club—Twenty-five.

Four started in this scratch race—Brennan, Galbraith, Chapman, and Samuels. Mr. Chapman, who may be said to have truly distinguished himself during all the days of the amusements, came in first, amidst loud cheers ; Mr. Galbraith, second ; Mr. Samuels, third.

There was an excellent display of fireworks, at half-past eight o'clock, under the superintendence of Mr. Lawrence, pyrotechnist of Grafton-street.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, on Monday evening, says :—

Prince Murat has not tamely submitted to the official disavowal of his views on Naples inserted two days ago in the *Moniteur*. In a letter, the text of which will have doubtless already reached you by telegraph, the Prince maintains that in the event of the Neapolitans, "without any foreign pressure," expressing a wish in favour of a limited dynasty, "respect for universal suffrage" must remove any objection that the Emperor might feel at beholding a French Prince in Southern Italy. It would no doubt, be very painful to the feelings of his Majesty, whose almost morbid aversion to encroachments and aggrandisement are so well known—but Prince Murat is right. Universal suffrage having compelled his Majesty to do violence to his own feelings, and accept Nice and Savoy in spite of himself, it follows, as a matter of course, that he must respect the universal suffrage that would place Southern Italy in his relative's hands. The question will naturally suggest itself to all reflective minds, whether such a letter is likely to have been written, and will be published, by the *Moniteur*, unless it had received the previous sanction of the Emperor. Poor Garibaldi will have laboured in vain if all the result of his heroic exertions is to place in the hands of a French satrap the prize he has just wrested from a Bourbon.

The country papers bring us the text of some addresses delivered on the occasion of Perigny, under peculiar circumstances—the laying the foundation stone of a church at Roanne. M. de Persigny, who was invited to the ceremony, thought it would be a pity not to make use of so good an opportunity to say a few words on the relations between the Government and the Papal See. M. de Persigny did not take quite as *coleur de rose* a view of the Roman question, as of the various topics of foreign policy which he adverted to in his great speech last night. He said :—

"M. le Curé and Gentlemen, I thank you for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to allude to me, and, above all, for the honour you have done me in asking me to lay the first stone of the church so impatiently expected by the piety of the faithful in this town. In bestowing that honour upon a man whom his native country only receives with so much *eclat* because it looks upon him as the representative of the Emperor, you evidently entertained the idea that the Government was the natural protector of religion and its ministers, and you were perfectly right. (Applause.) The Emperor's sentiments are those of the whole nation, and I proceed at once to the Italian war. At that period the States of the Church were occupied partly by Austria, partly by France, to secure the existence of the Papal dominion. The two *corps d'armee* in the Papal States were instructed, seeing what was going on in Northern Italy, to maintain a strict neutrality, and await the progress of events with grounded arms. Now, how was that duty carried out by both parties? Whilst France faithfully executed her mission, by keeping that part of the Italian territory which she had to protect, and still protects to this day, Austria, in order to turn to account against us the forces which she had in the Legations, abandoned that part of the Pontifical territory committed to her care; and in consequence of this criminal action on the part of Austria the Pope lost the Romagnas. (Applause.) But that abandonment of the pontifical territory did not prove fortunate for Austria—(deep sensation)—for soon afterwards she was defeated at Solferino, and compelled to make peace. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, on the basis of the peace, a league was formed by the nature of circumstances, by the state of the public mind, and by the attitude of the whole of Europe, was this, that henceforth all intervention in Italy was interdicted to France, as well as Austria. So that the Romagna, having been abandoned by Austria, and the Pope being unable to reconquer it without the aid of French, Austrian, or any other foreign force, that province was invited by Count Cavour to rise at that time, and in the midst of those difficult circumstances, the Emperor, in his high wisdom, in his devotedness, equally absolute and enlightened, for the Holy Father—(applause)—showed himself disposed to make that famous proposal which has given rise to so much clamour and injustice. Now, what was that proposal, gentlemen! It was simply the safety of the temporal power of the Pope ; it was a combination at once the most simple, the most skilful, and the best adapted to the object which it was intended to realise for the independence and dignity of the Holy See. You will judge of it. The Emperor, seeing that in consequence of the irretrievable fault of Austria, the Romagna was irrevocably lost to the Pope, wished at least that if that province was united to Piedmont, it should be governed in the Pope's name, in order to preserve, and cause to be respected as much as possible, the rights of the Holy See. But that is not all. Whilst in making this proposal the Emperor obeyed the inexorable dictates of necessity, he derived from it an enormous advantage for the Pope, as in exchange for the sacrifice he offered to guarantee himself, or to obtain the guarantees of Europe, or at all events of all the Catholic States, the integrity of the present dominions of the Church, and thus secure for ever the independence and security of the Pope. (Prolonged applause.) That those wise, noble, and generous proposals—(bravo, bravo)—should have been distorted for some little time by ignorance, error, or the hatred of parties, concealed beneath the cloak of religion, is by no means surprising, but what I can tell you, gentlemen, is, that in the eyes of all politicians of any worth in Europe those proposals have been looked upon as the most striking proof of the devotedness of the Emperor for the Holy Father; that all the religious enemies of the Papacy rejoiced at their rejection, and, lastly, that had they been adopted, at the present moment Italy would be at peace, and the Court of Rome from all its dangers. (Applause.) Ah, gentlemen, whilst I am about to lay the first stone of the Church of Victories, whose name is such a good augury, pray the Almighty to protect the Holy Father, to preserve him from the dangers that beset him, the most to be dreaded of which are not the attacks of his armed enemies, for the Sword of the Eldest Son of the Church, despising his calumniators, continues to protect the august person of the Pontiff, and the venerated Throne of the Holy See."

According to a letter in the *Nord*, the Greek Government has threatened to break off diplomatic relations, unless satisfaction is given for the energetic language in which Aelli Pacha has characterised certain acts of diplomatic Paul Prynimm committed by King Otho's Government. What next?

It is stated in a letter from Algiers that extraordinary preparations continue to be made for the reception of the Emperor. Not only is the whole country getting up *fetes* of an Oriental character, but the whole movement from Tunis to the frontier of Morocco is a movement of all the chiefs of tribes, at the head of their most skilful horsemen being already on the march for the encampment in the plain of the Mitidja. It is now calculated that at least 50,000 Arabs will assemble there, and almost incredible accounts are given of the splendour of the costumes and the horse trappings which they will display, each tribe being anxious to outstrip the others in munificence.

In opposition to the statements made of Count Cavour intending to send troops to Naples, to be prepared for any emergency, the *Opinione* of Turin, which is considered to be Count Cavour's organ, positively denies the departure of any Piedmontese troops for Naples, and declares that whatever course the Government may resolve to follow will be solely dictated by its own interests. It adds that General Garibaldi is at six days' march from Naples, where there are still 35,000 men. I have positive information that there are five Piedmontese steamers in the port of Naples, with about 500 soldiers on board.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The concentration of troops under Cialdini before Novara, and the general *alerte* of the whole of North Italy, is causing fresh advices from the Po and the frontier towns. All the camps are in motion, and military stores gathered assiduously. The National Guard performs garrison duty everywhere. The talk at Turin is of convoking Parliament for a new vote of Dictatorship in King Victor Emmanuel, preparatory to a new crisis.

A secret treaty is alleged to warrant instant occupation of Ancona by Austrian troops on behalf of Rome and Naples. In point of fact such occupation, disguised in Papal uniform, actually exists. An order of the day (Sept. 1), from Lamoriciere, is telegraphed from Perugia! denouncing fire, sword, and robbery, against any to wn that stirs on the approach of Garibaldi!

Monsignor Nardi has organised a gathering at Prague according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (26th of August), and all the elements of Ultramontanism in the whole Germanic Confederation are convoked by Archduchess Sophia, to the rescue of Romagna, in one desperate but mysterious effort. Some "great tribulation" is clearly at hand.

Meantime the tide is rising and surging ready to overwhelm Naples from north as well as south. Benevento, Sora, Ponte Corvo, form a circumvallation with Avellino and Salerno, while volunteers disembark between Gaeta and the capital, coming in a variety of quarters. It is no longer guerilla bands, but armies of 20,000 men, that spring up at some points ; and, among other localities, we are told to-day of an encampment in the *Valley Caudine*, a spot famous for the *furca*, under which Hannibal (a sort of Carthaginian Garibaldi) forced Roman legions to cross disarmed.

Much annoyance is felt by Tognetti, the Piedmontese head jailer of Venice, by news from Trieste that the ladies in that city had worked a standard for Garibaldi : the population of Trieste is thoroughly Italian, and Austria may hold herself in luck if even that seaport on the Adriatic is left her in the long run. I, of course, pay no attention to the laughable penny *canard* about "Guy Faux" blowing up a three-decker and laying the Queen's clothes. He was met at the porch by the Bishop and the clergy. The Governor's pew was refitted with crimson drapery, having a throne in the centre. The Prince was accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lyons, the Governor-general, Admiral Milne, Sir F. Williams, and many officers of the army and navy, the latter in full uniform. The cathedral was crowded, but owing to the excellent arrangements that had been made perfect order was preserved. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Houseman, the Bishop's chaplain. The Prince then made an excursion to Carouge and Chaudiers Falls. The Prince had taken up his residence in the Parliament-house, and it was there that the Speakers were knighted. Great feeling was manifested among the French and Irish residents as to the priority of position of the Roman and Anglican Bishop. The Mayor, who is a French Canadian, and is connected with the Roman Archbishop, desired to have the Romanist take precedence, and so decided at first, and only reversed his decision when he found that the storm of indignation from the English would be too strong for him to withstand. One of the Provincial Secretaries, Mr. Alleyn, failed to illuminate, and, consequently, the indignant populace broke every window in his house. When the Prince was fishing at the Saguenay River he and Mr. Price became separated from the other party for five. The Prince wandered from Mr. Price, and fished on the bank from a small projection, which gradually became surrounded by water. He called for aid, but none came, until Mr. Price, who heard the cries, found him, and, wading knee deep, carried the Prince back upon his shoulders to the shore. The visit of the Prince to the Chaudiere Falls was the chief amusement. The Prince was to go to Chaudiere Falls, but the rain fell in torrents, and the Duke of Newcastle thought it best for him not to go. The Prince looked from the window, and, having concluded it would clear up, decided to go; so, dressing in an indiarubber suit and a white stovepipe hat, he set off, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, Governor-General Gordon Head, General Williams, and Admiral Milne, with a few others. After reaching Cape Rouge they went in row boats to St. Nicholas, where they took horses and rode rapidly through fields and over fences, till Governor Head cried out to hold up, and the Admiral grew red in the face from the exertion. The carriages met the party at the falls, the Prince laughing at the Admiral's artistic attempts to picture them. Lunch was served to the party in a little hut during a drenching shower, and the whole party, animated by the absolutely startling cutting up of the Prince, passed the hour in such a jolly way as made the old gentleman roar with laughter and shake with merriment. The Prince's health was observed bottles of Seltzer water, holding them in such a manner that the corks fell upon Newcastle's pate, much to the amusement of all who saw him. They returned in a steamer, wet to the skin, but full of good cheer and pleased. All the way across the Atlantic the Hero and Ariadne were close enough to signal, and some very amusing chaffing occurred between the two ships. Considering that this is in reality the Prince's "first vacation," he spends it as any other young university man would—joking with all the middies, who are as familiar with him now as brothers, smoking his cigar on the stern walk, and enjoying himself in every reasonable way."

APPOINTMENT TO COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The course of education pursued in different professions, and even in different branches of the same profession, and the modes of entrance into profession, are so various in England, and yet the performance of duty in all professions is, owing to the indomitable perseverance and sense of duty common to the great mass of Englishmen, so nearly on a par, that one would almost be tempted to say that it is immaterial whether there is a system or not. We were not the proposition repugnant to thinking minds.

In the army the artillery and engineers are systematically and pretty stiffly educated at military colleges ; and no man can obtain a commission without either passing through one of these colleges, or passing a certain amount, and that not a low amount, of examination. Purchase is required ; nor can, indeed, any amount of patronage force the gift of a commission to a young man who has not gone through the required examination. In the cavalry and the line, on the contrary, first commissions are entirely according to the report of the committee on army organisation, whether they are obtained by purchase or by gift, the patronage of the commander-in-Chief, though its appointments are tested by an examination before they are ratified. The amount of this patronage may be measured by the fact that from the 1st January, 1853, to the 30th June, 1859, there were 3,558 such appointments, that is at the rate of 547 per annum. In the navy, naval cadetships are, we believe, entirely in the gift of the First Lord of the Admiralty. A cadet undergo, it is true, a systematic course of instruction before they are qualified for commission ; but when qualified the gift of a commission is still in the First Lord ; most men, indeed, in the middle class, have known in the course of their lives of cases of midshipmen who have been so for years after they had passed for commissions. Nevertheless, with all these varieties and anomalies, it is difficult to point out any branch of the services, and which branch of the military service, does its duty most effectively. Again, pass to civil professions, say the bar and physic. In the latter profession there is, and always has been, a systematic training. In the former there was, till very recently, no system of training whatever. A man entered for the bar ; he kept his terms—he read with a tutor, or not, as he liked ; he passed no examination whatever. Now, it is true, there is a certain amount of compulsory training, at least of compulsory attendance at lectures, but it cannot be called a systematic education. Yet, with these two totally distinct methods, how difficult it would be to say whether physicians or barristers most merited credit for their respective capacities. Here, however, it is fair to assume that, *ceteris paribus*, merit will be better qualified for their intended duties if they do go through some systematic training, and, therefore, the suggestion made to the committee by the Commander-in-Chief, that all first commissions in the army shall, in future, be obtained by passing through a military college, seems to be in harmony with the tendencies of modern opinions ; and while it will, as observed by the committee, terminate the controversy about patronage, it will also probably obtain for the army an average of more highly instructed officers—brave and zealous officers we always have had, and probably always shall have, under a bad system, or under no system at all.

The great and much-debated question of purchase of commissions is not touched by the report of the committee, except with reference to the fact that a considerable sum, called "the reserve fund," produced by the sales of first commissions, is always kept in hand by the Secretary for War, and used for the purpose of diminishing the dead weight of the half-pay list. Mr. S. Herbert states that the use of this fund is practically very useful both to the army and the public, as it relieves the dead weight, as it is called, without any charge to the public. He states, however, also, that in principle it is unconstitutional that the Secretary of State should have the control of it, as Parliament does not vote it, knows nothing about it, and has no account of or control over it. Perhaps it may be strictly unconstitutional for a Secretary of State to have any money at his disposal that does not give him. We hardly imagine, however, that while young gentlemen are willing, by purchasing commissions, to create a reserve fund, which is used for the purpose of diminishing the drafts on Parliament for the half-pay list, Parliament will be very solicitous to alter the arrangement, and we are, we confess, disposed to think that the public would be quite as willing to trust the administration of the fund to one of the Queen's Ministers as to Parliament.

The suggestions of Mr. S. Herbert, supported by the recommendation of the committee, are, on the whole, clearly in the right direction, as tending to the destruction of that spurious or separate military jurisdiction which has always, in the beginning of every war that we have had, done so much mischief. How the Duke of Wellington was harassed and bothered by it in the Peninsula let his published despatches and correspondence tell; how Lord Raglan was worried by it, literally we fear, to death, remains yet to be told, when the history of the Crimean war can be faithfully written. At the same time, we must not expect that any improvement in the machinery of army organisation will ever be the end of always procuring the best officers that can be had for any given duty, and making promotion the reward of merit alone. Such a result may, perhaps, be worked out under a despotic Government, if you have a Titus for an Emperor and no Provincials to govern him. We doubt, however, much whether a beautiful an idea of army organisation will ever enter the head of a despotic ruler. But under a Government of our free and complicated form such a result is absolutely unattainable. It is not the will of the Secretary of State that can, under any circumstances, act and regulate independently; but the will of the Secretary of State controlled by the will of Parliament. The personal advantages resulting to individuals from connection with men influential in Parliament—advantages which carry men over the heads of men, perhaps those who are professionally superior to them—though they may tend to the injury of the public service, can never be done away with entirely. It is part of our whole system of politics that they should subsist. If it be an evil it is an evil that we must take as a set-off to those advantages of a free and unsystematic Government, which few of us would be willing to exchange for the simplicity of a despotism. Patronage, however, as it is called, which, in plain English, means the power of giving appointments to those whom the patron or the patron's master favour above other equal or superior claimants, will subsist, in spite of military academies—will subsist, in spite of any changes that may be made in the distribution of authority. It is an integral part of our whole political system. We do not say that it is not a part of every political system, but certainly it is a part of ours. And if young men going into the army under the new *regime* should be inclined to fancy that they have claims to be exempt from the necessity of military drudgery, and that henceforth the wrong man will never be in the wrong place, we warn them in the language used by Charles Fox, when Napoleon hinted that the English Government secretly abetted his assassination—"Get that nonsense out of your heads as quickly as you can." Perfect proportion between merit and success never has yet existed in any polity, and probably never will.—*Morning Herald*.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board of guardians was held yesterday—

HENRY J. M'FARLANE, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians were present :—

Messrs. J. J. Butler, Thomas Arkins, E. Higgisbotham, Thomas Cosgrave, J. M. Hyndman, G. Thorp, W. Graham, J. Todd, James Malley, J. M'Cann, J. Sweetman, Captain Lindsay, D.L., J. P. ; Captain Darley, and B. Norwood, J.P.

STATE OF THE HOUSE—Remaining on Saturday, the 25th August, 1860, 1,583; admitted during the week, 84; born, 2; discharged, 99; died, 4 ; remaining on Saturday, 1st September, 1,566.

The report of the committee appointed some time since to inquire whether any reduction could be made in the number of officers, and which on the last day of meeting was ordered to lie upon the table for one week, was taken up for consideration. The report has already been published, and recommended that no reduction should be made pending the contemplated change in the Poor Law as regarded the relief of deserted children.

Mr. Arkins moved the adoption of the report, and he felt the greater satisfaction in doing so when he considered that the committee were unanimous upon it. They were aware that the committee was originally appointed upon the resolution proposed by Mr. Malley, and he (Mr. Arkins) believed that Mr. Malley was right in proposing that resolution. The committee, however, after investigation, were unanimous upon the subject, and he hoped the board would be unanimous upon it also. He had, however, one observation to make upon the matter, and that was with reference to a statement of Mr. Dooley, to the effect that one-third of the receipts of the union were devoted to the payment of the officers' salaries. That was a most erroneous idea to be entertained, for the entire expense of the officers' salaries amounted to only one-seventh of the rates of the union. Mr. Arkins then offered to put in a written statement to this effect.

Mr. Malley objected to the reception of the document in the absence of Mr. Dooley, inasmuch as the board did not certainly know what Mr. Dooley's statement was.

Mr. J. J. Butler said he thought it would be very unfair, in the absence of Mr. Dooley, to allow such a statement to go to the public.

Mr. Arkins appealed to the chairman, and to the clerk (Mr. Crean), if his statement were not correct.

Mr. Crean said that Mr. Dooley referred to the unions of Ireland collectively, and not to the North Dublin Union particularly.

Mr. Malley said that Mr. Arkins had given him more credit in respect to the appointment of the committee than he deserved. He was not the originator of the resolution, but only of part of it. He was not completely satisfied with what took place on that occasion, and it was not on account of his being satisfied that the resolution was adopted. He had been appointed to for the purpose of having a committee appointed, and he assented especially because Mr. Robinson, the Poor Law Inspector, would be present. Mr. Robinson could then have likely to be a change in the law, and therefore that it was not desirable to reduce the number of officers during the contemplated change. But from the information placed before the committee, it appeared that while in 1848, and when the number of paupers was 3,396, the expenses of the officers were £2,108 ; in 1860, when the number of paupers was only 1,584, the expenses of the officers were £2,254. That was an anomaly which he could not understand, and one which he thought the board of guardians should consider well. He thought it but right to say that he was in favour of getting rid of the sheds, and that the attention of the guardians should be directed to that matter, by which they would be relieved of £400 a year. With regard to Mr. Dixon's motion, touching that subject, and which did not appear upon the paper, he had been requested by him to have it renewed.

Mr. Haydman said the report of the committee appeared to him to be unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they had gone beyond the question which was proposed for their investigation. They had been required to state whether, in the present circumstances of the union, a reduction in the number of officers could be made ; but, instead of confining themselves to that question, they had entered into the consideration of the relative expenses of the union from 1848 to the present year. And while they had properly replied to one portion of the request made of them, they did not state why the increase of expenditure for the officers had taken place, though the number of inmates had decreased. Mr. Hyndman then referred to the statistics of the several years to support his view. He said that although the year 1846, which was called the famine year, might be considered an exceptional year; yet, if they took other years—for instance, from March, 1850, to March, 1851—and compared it with the year 1860, they would find a difference on this head of from £1,930 to £2,254 ; and the committee had not satisfactorily explained why such increase should have been made in the expenditure, while the number of inmates had so much decreased.

Mr. Malley did not think that the committee had travelled out of the course prescribed for them, and suggested that any information which Mr. Hyndman required could be got from the audited accounts.

Captain Lindsay said there was no doubt that the salaries of the officers of the union were higher than in 1848. But though he believed the present inquiry necessary, it was still clear that the expenses of the officers could not be diminished in the same proportion as the number of the inmates, because the staff of the house should be maintained, notwithstanding that the number of paupers was less.

Mr. Chairman said he was somewhat disappointed in regard to the amount of information given by the committee. He had hoped that the committee would have made themselves acquainted with the duties of the several officers, and that they would have seen whether these duties might not be more economically discharged. He did not think the salaries a criterion as to whether a reduction could be effected or not. The salaries had been increased from time to time, and there was no department in life from that of the common soldier up, in which such increase did not take place within the last three or four years. It was quite impossible of late to retain men in their service at the same rate as some ten or twelve years ago. But the board did not know how far certain duties had been performed, and how far they were decreased by the diminution of paupers. He believed that the committee should have gone further than they did when they made their report.

Mr. Arkins said that the committee were not able to lay their finger upon a single case of an excessive salary having been given. The salaries of the officers had been most properly increased since 1848—for example, that of the assistant chaplain had been increased from £50 a year to £75, the Roman Catholic chaplain from £100 to £125 a year, that of the clerk from £100, with rations, to £175. In the medical and school department there had, also, been some increase.

Captain Lindsay—In former years thechools of the union were in a wretched condition.

Mr. Arkins—And the Commissioners of Education were continually writing to us about the necessity of having assistant teachers.

Some further discussion followed, when the report was formally moved, seconded, and adopted.

The board then proceeded to consider some contract proposals, after which they adjourned.

ULSTER BANKING COMPANY.—We understand that the Ulster Banking Company are about to open a branch in Strabane, and that Thomas Lyle, Esq., who discharged the duties of cashier of the Ulster Bank in Derry for several years, has been appointed manager. From what we know of this intelligent and high-principled gentleman, we feel convinced that the company could not have selected a person better qualified for this important situation.—*Guardian*.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the society was held yesterday, in their rooms, William-street

The PRESIDENT in the chair.

The secretary read the following statement of accounts :—

1860. Dr.	Balance.	£ s. d.	1860. Cr.	£ s. d.
July 4—To Hibernian Bank deposit. account,		40 0 0	July 4—By Balance,	1289 12 8
Do. Lodgment account,		206 1 7		
Government Stock, £1,000		927 1 0		
Sub-Treasurer,		6 10 0		
		1,289 12 7		1289 12 8

The Chairman said that the present meeting should have been held in July last, but it was unavoidably postponed until the deputies, whom they had sent to London to watch the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill in its progress through Parliament, were present to report both of the results of their labours. In conclusion he begged to congratulate the trade upon the proud position which it now occupied. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nixon handed in the subscriptions of Mr. John Ward, Britain-street ; Mr. Edward Brady, Portland-row ; Mr. John Hagarty, Francis-street ; Mr. Christopher Larkin, Mrs. Esther O'Brien, &c. Subscriptions were also handed in from Mr. Thomas Carroll, Dorset-street, Mr. Power ; grocer, Henry-street ; Mr. Hoey, Mr. M'Guinness, Kingstown. Several other subscriptions were also handed in.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said he had great pleasure in handing in, from the respectable firm of Manders and Co., the sum of £20 as their subscription. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. Nixon, seconded by Mr. Fitzpatrick, the best thanks of the meeting were voted to the Messrs. Manders, for their generous contribution.

Mr. Nixon said he was one of a deputation which was appointed by the society to collect subscriptions from the traders in Kingstown and Bray. That deputation collected £40, principally in Kingstown, their success in Bray not being at all equal to what it was in Kingstown in proportion to its extent. He was happy, however, to be able to state that all the parties to whom they applied bore testimony to the great good which the society had done for the trade, and, in most cases, expressed a willingness to become annual contributors. (Hear, hear.)

The President observed that Mr. Healy, one of the Town Commissioners of Bray, had assisted the deputation in the most laudable way while they were collecting contributions in Bray. (Hear, hear.) To his exertions was mainly due the amount of success which they did achieve. (Hear, hear.) Mr. M'Guinness, of Kingstown, also deserved thanks for his exertions on the occasion of the deputation visiting his locality.

On the motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, seconded by Mr. Burke, a vote of thanks was passed to both these gentlemen, and also to the contributors in Kingstown and Bray.

Mr. Brady, secretary, then proceeded to give to the society a detailed account of the proceedings which he and Mr. Martin Crean had adopted in London. With respect to the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill during its progress through the House of Commons. They had been successful in introducing into that measure modifications which in his opinion would render it harmless. (Hear, hear.) The society was already aware of the purport of the 42nd and 43rd clauses, they heretofore paid 10s a year annually for police protection, but they received none. The 42nd clause remedied this injustice, and they could now command, in place of supplicating, the police to do their duty. (Hear, hear.) The 43rd clause of the bill was one which would have been alone imperilled by the Wine Licences Bill, so disinterestedly cooperated with the trade in England to resist invasion. They had passed a special resolution of a most complimentary character to the society; and its able deputy, Mr. Crean, whom they had specially mentioned. (Loud cheers.) This was gratifying testimony to receive on behalf of the gentleman and to the extended influence of the society, and he trusted that their power for good would be still further increased and as proportionately felt and recognised. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Crean for the ability with which they had discharged the duties entrusted to them.

In reply to Mr. Flanagan, the Secretary stated, no wine licence had yet been applied for. The applicant should serve notice on the Excise, who served notice on one of the magistrates of the district and the superintendent of police ; neither of these parties objected to the granting of the licence, on the expiration of 30 days it would be issued.

The President, in short, before the proceedings concluded, to warn the licensed traders now, that their houses were allowed to remain open until eleven o'clock on Sunday nights, not to give their enemies the slightest cause of complaint. They would be narrowly watched, and any drunkenness and disorder which might occur, parties would be only too glad to lay at their doors. (Hear, hear.)

The President was then moved from the chair, and Mr. Cade having been called thereto, an unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Carey, after which the meeting separated.

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LONGFORD, TO HIS PROPERTY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONGFORD, TUESDAY.—On Tuesday, at two o'clock, Lord Longford arrived at this station of the Midland Railway, personally to inspect the property to which he has recently succeeded. For some time it has been known that his lordship intended to pay a visit to our town, but the exact time was not known, and this, perhaps, may account for the absence of the usual displays indulged in on such occasions. I think there scarcely ever occurred an instance, before, where the lord of the soil received such a small amount of public approbation, especially on his first visit to the town over which he is in future to preside as landlord. Only one or two of the town commissioners were on the railway platform, and, though an address was prepared by the members of the Corporation, it will not, I believe, be presented until to-morrow. The town presented a very picturesque appearance between 7 and 9 o'clock to-night. Most of the houses in the prominent places—viz., the Main-street, Ballymahon-street, Dublin-street, Connaught-street, Bridge-street, and Great Water-street, were illuminated, and a few handsome ornamental devices appeared on the fronts of the shops and dwellings —that on Sutcliffe's Hotel was specially provided for the occasion, and displayed a "crown" illumined by gas light, and casting a brilliant ray of light across the street.

I may here remark that his lordship looked extremely well, considering his late serious indisposition. He was received at the terminus by Matthew Weld O'Connor, Esq., his lordship's local agent.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

NAPLES.

From the *Morning Post* :— Paris, 4th—The only thing talked of to-day, in reference to Neapolitan affairs, is that Garibaldi, attended by a numerous escort of the people, will make his entry into Naples in the course of two or three days. It is not stated whether the King has taken any final resolution in regard to his present position, which leaves him no hope of saving his crown.

From the *Daily News* :—Naples, Tuesday.—Up to this moment the King has neither accepted nor rejected the resignation of the ministers. Naples is tranquil.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, the expulsion of the King will probably soon be a question of hours. On the news of his flight, or at least the intelligence of Garibaldi's entrance into the Neapolitan capital, it is thought highly probable, that there will be an insurrection in the Papal States ; hence Lamoriciere's recent order of the day, directing the Pontifical troops to attack any town that might rise. The Sardinian Government would not remain a passive spectator of such proceedings as were witnessed last year at Perugia, and an immediate conflict between the Sardinian troops and those of Lamoriciere might be such a case be expected.

SARDINIA AND NAPLES.

NAPLES, SEPT. 4.—The Royal troops are concentrated near Naples. Placards having been posted up bearing the words "Long live Victor Emmanuel !" several soldiers tore them down. The Lazzaroni became irritated, and a conflict with the soldiers ensued.

TURIN, SEPT. 4.—Signor Farini went yesterday to Florence, and will return on Thursday next.

Signor Geinto will leave to-morrow for the Æmilian Provinces and Tuscany.

The Count of Syracuse is about to proceed to Florence to visit Prince Carignan : he will remain there ten days.

The *Gazette de Torino* says, a despatch received from Naples this morning states that the King of Naples had presided at a Council of Ministers, at which resistance was resolved upon.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Naples, August 28, says :—A circular has been addressed to the Municipalities of the Kingdom, their success in Sicily not being at all equal to what it was in Kingstown in proportion to its extent. He was happy, however, to be able to state that all the parties to whom they applied bore testimony to the great good which the society had done for the trade, and, in most cases, expressed a willingness to become annual contributors. (Hear, hear.)

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VISIT OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LONGFORD, TO HIS PROPERTY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONGFORD, TUESDAY.—On Tuesday, at two o'clock, Lord Longford arrived at this station of the Midland Railway, personally to inspect the property to which he has recently succeeded. For some time it has been known that his lordship intended to pay a visit to our town, but the exact time was not known, and this, perhaps, may account for the absence of the usual displays indulged in on such occasions. I think there scarcely ever occurred an instance, before, where the lord of the soil received such a small amount of public approbation, especially on his first visit to the town over which he is in future to preside as landlord. Only one or two of the town commissioners were on the railway platform, and, though an address was prepared by the members of the Corporation, it will not, I believe, be presented until to-morrow. The town presented a very picturesque appearance between 7 and 9 o'clock to-night. Most of the houses in the prominent places—viz., the Main-street, Ballymahon-street, Dublin-street, Connaught-street, Bridge-street, and Great Water-street, were illuminated, and a few handsome ornamental devices appeared on the fronts of the shops and dwellings —that on Sutcliffe's Hotel was specially provided for the occasion, and displayed a "crown" illumined by gas light,

PROTEST OF THE BELFAST PRESBYTERY AGAINST THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, the usual monthly meeting of this reverend court was held in the school-room adjoining May-street Presbyterian Church—Rev. William Breakey, Moderator, in the chair.

The Presbytery having been formally constituted, the minutes of last meeting, which was held at Carmoney for the visitation of that congregation, were read and approved.

THE NATIONAL BOARD.

Rev. William Johnston presented the following report:—

"At a meeting of the Belfast Presbytery, held on Monday, the 2nd July, 1860, the Revs. Dr. Cooke, Dr. M'Cosh, Professor Gibson, Joseph Barkley, John Meneely, Robert Knox, J. B. Wilson, James Martin, and William Johnston, with Thomas Sinclair, Esq., J.P., and Thomas M'Clure, Esq., J.P., elders, were appointed accommittee to inquire into certain proceedings which are alleged to have taken place in the working of the National System of Education in this district, under the sanction of the Commissioners, and which seem injurious to the interests of this Church, and to report—the Rev. William Johnson to act as convener.

"When your committee met, the first subject brought before them was an investigation ordered by the Commissioners, in relation to a number of matters complained of in a letter written by the Rev. Richard Marner, formerly Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Belfast Model Schools,' and, amongst these, as to the conduct of some of the resident Protestant pupil teachers and agricultural scholars in the Belfast Model School.

"On Inquiry, your committee find that, on Saturday, the 10th December, 1859, the Roman Catholic pupil teachers and agricultural scholars resident at the Model Farm went to confession, and on their departure two or three of their fellow Presbyterian pupil teachers set up a mock tribunal of penance. A complaint in relation to the transaction was made by any of the Roman Catholic pupils, either to the resident master or the district inspector, or any of the authorities, about the Model School; and the boyish freak seemed to have passed away unnoticed and unknown until the following week, when a letter appeared in the columns of the Dublin *News* from Mr. Marner, dated Belfast, 14th Dec., 1859. That letter was addressed, not to the Commissioners of Education, but to the editor of the *News*, and was couched in language most discourteous and unjust, not only to the local officers of the board, but towards the Commissioners themselves.

"On the publication of that letter, an investigation was ordered by the Commissioners into its varied allegations, and that investigation was held by Dr. Patten, the Head Inspector of the district, and James Patterson, Esq., the Local Inspector, in the month of January, 1860, in the Model School.

"The first step taken by your committee was to intimate their appointment to the Commissioners, and to request—1st, a copy of the Head Inspector's and Inspectors' reports in reply to a letter of the Rev. R. Marner, of Belfast, dated 14th December, 1859, in relation to the Belfast Model School; and, 2nd, a copy of the finding of the Commissioners on that report, as communicated to the inspectors.

"That application was dated Belfast, 10th July, 1860, and your convener received a letter from the Secretaries, dated Education office, 4th July, 1860, stating—' In reply to your letter, the Commissioners must decline to comply with your request to be furnished with a copy of the report alluded to, documents of that nature being always regarded as *confidential* communications.'

"This refusal of the report containing the evidence taken at the investigation, on the ground of its being 'a confidential communication,' might have been sustained by your committee, had that evidence been taken solely or before the Head and District Inspectors, and communicated by them in confidence to the Commissioners alone; but when your committee find that the commissioners notified the investigation to the Rev. Richard Marner—that that evidence was taken in his presence—that he examined the witnesses, and that another Roman Catholic priest was also permitted to be present with him during the investigation as his friend and coadjutor, the committee treat the plea of confidence as out of time and place, and regard the refusal as a denial by the Commissioners of that confidence to the Presbyterian Church which they had previously granted to the Romish priesthood.

"This refusal of the evidence, your committee regret to state, seems only in keeping with the other antecedents in this investigation. Your committee find that, whilst intimation of the investigation was given to Mr. Marner, as the representative of the Church of Rome, no intimation was given to the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the chaplain of the Presbyterian Church, though the Presbyterian pupils were specially charged, and specially on their trial; that, whilst two priests were present, these lads were tried without a friend to advise them; that these Protestant pupil teachers, though on their trial, were not permitted to be present to confront or cross-examine a single witness, the witnesses having been called in one by one; that they were brought in to criminate themselves and their fellow-pupils; and that, when thus brought in, these Protestant lads were not only examined by the officials of the board, but by Mr. Marner, their accuser. Who the witnesses were or what the evidence was these Protestant pupils cannot tell to this hour, and yet it is upon an investigation conducted in this way every principle of British justice that they have been convicted and condemned under the sanction of the Commissioners.

"With regard to the decision to which the Commissioners came on the Rev. Mr. Marner's charges, the secretaries write:—'We are to acquaint you that, by order, dated the 11th May last, three of the young men connected with the mission at the Model Farm were dismissed, who remained in the institution up to the time when the board decided on the case, and who took an active part in the highly objectionable proceedings which occurred at the farm, and of which the Rev. Mr. Marner complained. Others, who took no part in the transaction further than being present at it, have been severely reprimanded; while one who did take part in it, but who shortly afterwards resigned, has been not only reprimanded, but deprived of gratuities and other pecuniary advantages to which he would have otherwise been entitled.'

"On this decision your committee report that, whilst they do not defend the conduct of the 'two or three Presbyterian pupil teachers' of whom Mr. Marner complains, yet, inasmuch as they acted under the belief that all the Roman Catholic pupils had gone into Belfast, as no insulting word or act was addressed to any Roman Catholic pupil in the building, and as no complaint was ever preferred against any of these Protestant pupils until Mr. Marner volunteered his attack, was, after all, a first and thoughtless offence, your committee regard the expulsion of the three lads as unmerciful, and as unwarranted by the circumstances of the case.

"Your committee find that the transaction complained of by Mr. Marner was acted on the one end of the study—which is a room some sixty feet by forty—that some three or four of the Protestant pupils who were sitting at the other end of the room on a December day, and who, on the showing of the Commissioners, 'took no part in the transaction further than being present at it, have been severely reprimanded.' No study was the appointed place to sit; and because they happen to be in their proper places, and at their own proper business, in a room where, twenty yards away, a transaction is going on in which they take no part, 'they are severely reprimanded. But the committee believe that a fifth, and also a sixth, pupil—Roman Catholics, however—were also present in the same room at the same time, and adopting the same course, and yet *they* are not embraced in the reprimand of the Commissioners. Nor is even this partiality and injustice all. Your committee believe that three or four more of the Protestant pupil teachers have been embraced in this 'severe reprimand' who were not in the room at the time at all, and some of them were not even in the building when the transaction took place.

"The pupil teacher to whom the Commissioners allude as having been fined was one of the persons brought in to give evidence against himself, so that he was thus made a party to his own conviction and punishment; and the committee believe that one of the three expelled in *May* was not only deprived of his gratuity for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1859, in which the transaction took place, but was deprived of his gratuity for the five months of 1860 during which the Commissioners delayed to issue their finding on the investigation held in *January*. Thus the Commissioners punish him not only for the offence committed by him, but for the delay caused by themselves.

"These issues have been reported to your committee, and have created unmixed surprise, and yet they believe them all capable of proof. Whilst the committee believe the Commissioners cannot have been made aware of the aggravated injustice thus enacted under their sanction, they feel fully assured that neither this Presbytery nor the Protestant public can or will permit the matter to rest in its present state.

"The second point to which the attention of your committee has been called is—the deficiency in the Presbyterian element, and the preponderance of the Roman Catholic element, in the teaching staff of the Belfast Model School.

"In this matter, the committee feel the Presbyterian Church should deal generously with all denominations of their fellow-countrymen in the North. But when they find the Rev. Mr. Marner complaining of a wrong inflicted on his Church in this matter, and pointing to the Presbyterians as unduly favoured, your committee feel it is full time to make known their case, and to sustain more vigorously than they have done the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Wilson to obtain simple justice in this important matter. The state of the case and the justice of the claim which the Presbytery should now put forward to the Commissioners will be manifest from the following:—

"Pupils on the rolls of the Belfast Model School, 29th October, 1859:—Established Church, 238; Roman Catholic, 385; Presbyterian, 461; Unitarian, 22; Wesleyan, 104; others, 16; total, 1,126.

"Pupils on the rolls of the Belfast Model School, 30th June, 1860:—Established Church, 299; Roman Catholic, 377; Presbyterian, 485; Unitarian, 29; Wesleyan, 122; others, 22; total, 1,234.

"Here there is a decreasing attendance of the Roman Catholics, and an increasing attendance of the Presbyterians. Now, whilst the relative numbers of the Roman Catholics are so vastly below those of the Presbyterians, what is the present state of the teachers?

"Teachers employed in the Belfast Model School, 30th June, 1860:—Established Church, 4; Roman Catholic, 6; Presbyterian, 6; Wesleyan, 3; total, 19.

"That is, whilst the Roman Catholics only muster in the proportion of 22 to 39 per cent. in the pupils, as compared with the Presbyterians, they stand equal in the point of teachers, and they alone have secured the full complement of teachers to which they are entitled by the attendance.

"And if, without any allusion to other denomination, we take the rule of the Commissioners—allowing one master for every 40 boys, and one mistress for every 30 girls or infants in average attendance—then this Presbytery has a right or claim to *eleven* teachers on the staff of the Model School, whereas in June we had only *six*, and since then a seventh has been added. The committee have reason to believe that the Commissioners contemplate extensive additions to the teaching power of the Model School, and they recommend the Presbytery to sustain the efforts of Mr. Wilson, and to secure simple justice for our Church and our teachers in all subsequent arrangements.

"The third point to which the attention of your committee has been called relates to instructions which are reported to have been given in one department of the Model School. As the committee do not wish to follow a precedent which they condemn, they have determined to lay this matter before the District Inspector, that he may report it to the Commissioners, and await the result of their action.

"The fourth point brought before your committee has been certain reports as to contemplated changes in the Head Inspector and the District Inspector. To all the appointments of the Commissioners your committee desire to give the utmost respect. With Mr. Keenan, whilst Head Inspector, as with Dr. Patten, who has succeeded him, they have zealously co-operated, and to the ability, the impartiality, and the courtesy which have marked the action of Mr. Keenan and of Dr. Patten, the Head Inspectors, and of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Nesbitt, the District Inspectors, they bear their cordial testimony. But when they find, with too good reason for belief, that for some time past various and active efforts have been made to effect a change in the Head Inspector, who is an Episcopalian, or in the District Inspector, who is a Presbyterian—and this not on the ground of official change, but lately on the ground of conceding to the prejudices of the Roman Catholics, by substituting a Roman Catholic for a Protestant, we think that the Presbytery should protest against any recognition of this denominational principle in the official administration of the system, and should claim that the Commissioners shall apply the same rule to Belfast which they adopt in Dublin, and shall act impartially in the execution of their high and solemn trust.

"Belfast, 4th September, 1860.

Rev. Mr. Johnston went on to say that, as these facts were one by one opening up before their minds, he was surprised that such a series of acts of injustice should have been inflicted on the pupil teachers in connexion with the Model School. When the Commissioners refused to give the evidence, he applied to Mr. Patterson for permission to read over his evidence, and Mr. Patterson wrote to Dublin for leave, but even that was refused, though, by some way or other, the contents of the report were discussed by several Roman Catholics in the town. He would say, in the presence of that Presbytery and of the public, that such an investigation never was heard of before, it violated every principle of British law, and was nothing but the iniquity of the Inquisition brought to bear on the Protestant teachers. He maintained that the Presbytery should take action in the case—that the investigation should be completely cancelled, and the punishment inflicted on the pupil teachers rescinded. Protestants of every denomination should be active in looking after their interests, for there was a principle of favouritism forced upon the teachers, up to the present time, which was perfectly intolerable. Only within the last few weeks there happened to be three vacancies in the boys' schools. The second master, a Roman Catholic, was dismissed; the third master, an Episcopalian, died; and the fourth master, a Presbyterian, resigned. The Board took the fourth of the assistant masters, who happened to be a Roman Catholic, and put him into the second mastership, and brought in a new Roman Catholic master and an Episcopalian, the former of whom was put third, where an Episcopalian had been before, and the latter was put at the bottom of the list. If that was not the most gross favouritism, he did not know what it was. Mr. Johnston then alluded to the underhand efforts which were being made to get the Head and District Inspectors changed, and said that a short time would show whether the rumours that these efforts had been to some extent successful were correct. He maintained that the Roman Catholics had no right to ask for either a District or a Head Inspector here. In Dr. Patten's district there were only sixty-eight Roman Catholic schools to one hundred Protestant, yet the Roman Catholics had the audacity to demand that the Head Inspector should be a Roman Catholic, and when they did not succeed in that, they demanded, and it was reported that they had succeeded in getting it arranged, that Mr. Patterson, the Presbyterian District Inspector, should be replaced by a Roman Catholic, though the number of Roman Catholic schools in the district was thirty-two, and of Protestant 118. He concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

1—"That the report now read be received and entered on the minutes."

2—"That the Presbytery hereby expresses its surprise and regret that in the matter of the Protestant pupil teachers resident on the Model Farm, a course of action so unjust and unconstitutional should have been carried out under the sanction of the Commissioners of Education."

3—"That the committee be re-appointed to have that report brought under the early notice of the Commissioners, and to use every effort to have the punishment inflicted on the pupil teachers rescinded, and to have the other matters introduced in the report properly attended to by the board."

Rev. Dr. Edgar, in seconding the resolutions, said that had been now the fourth case, in this immediate neighbourhood, in which there had been unwarrantable priestly interference. They all knew the case of the priest and the nuns towards Guardians; they all knew the case of priestly interference in the Lancasterian School-room, and a third case of it in the Belfast Workhouse; and now they had a fourth case in connexion with the Model School. It was, therefore, full time for them to bestir themselves. (Hear, hear.) They were told that whenever slept on matters relating to their interests, the priests of Romanism never did. There was a ceaseless and never-ceasing vigilance going on amongst the priests, and they, as a Presbytery and as a Church, were decidedly bound to be on their guard. Let no man, however, mistake them. They would stand upon the principles settled at the time they gave in their adhesion to the Board of Education. And it could not but be a matter of pride that date the schools of the board had become more prized by the people of this country. At the time the Presbyterian Church joined the board there was an attendance of 232,000 on the rolls of the schools, and last year there was an attendance of 806,500, which number included a large many Roman Catholics as set forth in the returns. They rejoiced at the prosperity of the schools of the National Board; but, if the priests were permitted to interfere in such a manner, it would put an end to united education. They were exceedingly anxious for the prosperity of the model schools, because they believed that in those model schools the principle of united education was carried out more thoroughly than even in the other schools, and with greater success, and more particularly in the Belfast Model School, if properly conducted without priestly interference. Religious instruction was well attended to, and under the careful teaching of their brother, the Rev. J. Browne Wilson, whose laborious and continuous efforts deserved their best thanks, the Presbyterian children were receiving such a religious education as they never received before in either public or private schools. As one, he rejoiced that their children received such a religious training; it was what they did not receive in time past in either private or public schools. It was therefore important that they should see that these schools were not ruined by the meddling spirit of the priesthood of Rome. (Hear, hear.) It was not long since he received such information of underhand work that was going on, and understand influence that was being used, that he thought it his duty to write to an influential member of Parliament directing that gentleman's attention to certain matters when the National Education question would be brought on, and especially to an attempt which he (Dr. Edgar) believed would be made to put a stop to the establishment of model schools, and that attempt was made, and that because the model schools are believed by the priesthood to be the best means of carrying out united education, and they wished them stopped as a first step in their designs. And they succeeded almost in gutting the promised model school in Cork prevented from being carried out. In the statements made by Mr. Cardwell there was enough to cause serious alarm in the mind of every Protestant regarding the National System. There were several intimations made with regard to changes, such as in the number and religion of the Commissioners. They were bound, therefore, as a Church, to be upon their guard, and to withstand these encroachments of the Papacy. (Hear, hear.) There were a number of Protestants on the Board at present, and their Protestantism and that of the Presbytery was different. They had representatives there, but they had not enough. They should insist upon a large Presbyterian representation on the Board of Commissioners. (Hear, hear.) They all knew there was nothing that Popery was not capable of doing if it were only just allowed. (Hear, hear.) If Popery were only allowed, it would do anything. A matter of regret was that there was a large number of Protestants who seemed to shut their eyes to all that history had recorded of Popery and its doings, and if they could only please Popery it would be quiet. But the simple fact was, that the more was put within its grasp, the more it stretched out its claw—applause—and if they as a Church, and if the Protestants of these kingdoms, did not look after their own interests, Popery would steal by little and little upon them. There was now too much truckling to Popery. (Hear, hear.) They should as Protestants look at the manner in which Napoleon treats the Papacy—he had no truckling to priestcraft—he was a man who stood up in defence of Popery, while our statesmen and politicians were bowing and truckling to it. (Hear, hear.) Let them, as Protestants, show but the same spirit as Napoleon, and they would have less of these demands of the priests and less priestly interference. The Presbytery, he hoped, would take such measures as would show the priests the Presbyterian Church would not stand tamely by and witness such interference on the part of Romanism. (Applause.)

The Rev. H. Henderson said the question was the most important which had come before them for a length of time. (Hear, hear.) They all felt of one mind on the matter; and they ought, he thought, to remember that Mr. Cardwell in his speech not only referred to a change in the constitution of the Board of Commissioners, as Dr. Edgar had remarked, but also to other great and important changes. One of these was a remodelling of the book, to "make them more religious." What would that be? Why, simply to make them more pleasing to the Romish party. (Hear, hear.) They would have to watch this matter. In reference to the case brought forward that day, the conduct of the Commissioners would not be for a moment defended by anyone. While that was the feeling of the Presbyterians that day, it would also be the strong feeling of every Protestant in Ulster. (Hear.) The publication of the report would raise a bone-built among the Protestant population of Ulster. (Hear, hear.) It would excite the Protestant feeling of Ulster, and would arouse Protestantism to such an extent that the Commissioners could not withstand it. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the Commissioners would see that the Presbytery was not only the representative in this matter of the Presbytarians of Belfast, but of all Ulster. (Hear, hear.) They should know who sent a communication to Mr. Marner, when none was sent to Mr. Wilson; and he thought there was one other thing they should do, and that was—lay the whole case before the Lord Lieutenant as well as before the Board. (Hear, hear.) He differed in opinion from Lord Carlisle; but that all should admit his superior abilities, and he thought they ought to go face to face with the Lord Lieutenant, and place the whole case before his Excellency. (Hear, hear.)

Rev. J. B. Wilson, in making a few remarks, wished to bear his testimony to the courtesy which he at all times received from Dr. Henry and Mr. Gibson as Commissioners. He might just inform the Presbytery that in the present returns there were there a larger percentage in the Model School than that in the returns read by Mr. Johnston. The return, for August, 1860, showed that 40 per cent. of the pupils were Presbyterians, and only 35 per cent. Roman Catholics. He wished to draw attention to another point in connexion with the school, which had not been brought forward in the reports, upon which he had no need to say a word, after what Mr. Johnston and Dr. Edgar had so ably pressed upon their attention. What he wished to bring before the Presbytery was, the unfair division of the "supplemental salaries." All the teachers, besides the class salaries and the school fees, had a supplemental salary, and that was divided in a manner that would astonish the Protestants of this country. The Roman Catholic teachers received £374 a year out of it, or at an average of £46 15s a year each; the Episcopalian teachers £190, or at an average of £38 a year each; the Presbyterians £139, or at an average of £23 3s 4d a year each; and the Wesleyans at an average of £14 a year each. The Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan teachers only received £317 in all, while the Roman Catholic teacher received £317 more of the supplemental salaries between them than all the Protestant teachers put together—Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan. That arose from the position in which the Roman Catholics were placed in the school. The teachers were promised some time ago that when one teacher left they would rise by gradation, and that the supplemental salary of the one who had left would be given to the one taking his place. This was followed out in one case. When one Roman Catholic left another Roman Catholic was put in his place, and another assistant teacher, the master being a Presbyterian; but then another Roman Catholic was taken and put second assistant teacher; the third was a Presbyterian, the fourth a Wesleyan, and the fifth and sixth, and seventh Presbyterians; and now there was going to be an eighth. The result of this system of appointment was that such a place Roman Catholic teachers in the receipt of £45 10s. each on an average from the supplemental salaries; and one tendency of this was seen in the fact that, at the present moment, they were unable to find a Presbyterian teacher to take a vacant place.

Rev. Mr. Henderson thought, before the resolutions were put, that as it was a matter which required cool and calm deliberation, they should appoint a committee to draw up resolutions and take other steps in the matter.

This suggestion was at once acted upon, and it was agreed that the report be adopted, the former committee be re-appointed, and that S. G. Getty, Esq., M.P.; James Hamilton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Edgar, and Rev. H. Henderson be added thereto; and that this committee draw up resolutions and take the necessary steps for laying the matter before the Commissioners of National Education, and also before the Lord Lieutenant; and also to take any other measures they may deem advisable.

Some other routine business, including the examination of the students, having been disposed of, the Presbytery adjourned.—*Abridged from the Belfast News-Letter.*

LONDONDERRY AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Tuesday.

The thirty-first half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the offices, 4, Coleman-street Buildings, this day, at one o'clock, to receive from the directors a report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending June 30, to elect two directors and one auditor, in the room of those retiring by rotation, and to transact the ordinary business of the company.

The chair was taken by

MR. JAMES CLAY, M.P.

Mr. Laver, in the absence of the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the report, which was as follows:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

As, in accordance with the resolution agreed to at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 5th April, your railway became leased to the Dundalk and Enniskillen Company from the 31st December last, the revenue account sent herewith is in a different form to that hitherto laid before you.

You will observe that the precise amount of rental for the six months ending 30th June, namely £18,000, is debited. The working charges entered against this are for the few days not included in the month of December, 1859.

The Dundalk and Enniskillen directors have appointed a committee to examine and settle the open accounts between their company and yours. They have commenced their weekly remittances on account of that lease, and your railway will be shortly completed on the terms which the proprietors of both companies have approved.

It will be in your recollection that at the last half-yearly meeting the following resolution, proposed and seconded by shareholders, was carried:—

"That it is not expedient to declare any dividend out of the profits of the company until the debts of the company are reduced to the amount which the company are authorised to raise, by means of borrowing, under their acts relating to the company."

Acting on this resolution, your directors have discharged debts amounting to £14,546 16s. 9d., and since the 30th June further debts have been paid. This course has given to your authority, your directors would have continued, and by December it was expected the company's debts, with the exception of the unascertained land claims, would have been satisfied. During the last month, however, several proprietors, largely interested in the preference shares, have made great objection to their dividends being longer withheld; and they have requested the directors to discontinue any further payments on account of capital debts from revenue, and to apply the profits of the current half-year at the general meeting on the 4th September, as to applying to Parliament for power to raise a sufficient amount of capital to satisfy such debts. It has been intimated to the directors that resolutions to this effect will be proposed, and in the meantime all moneys since received have been retained.

With reference to the pending suit in the Court of Chancery of "Corry v. the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company," the original intention of the directors was to obtain the opinion of counsel on a special case to be stated for that purpose; but they were advised that such a course would be wholly inoperative, as not being binding on the shareholders, and to obtain such effectual decision the suit was instituted in its present form. The circular of the 30th July last, from the solicitors, will have informed you that the cause had come on for hearing, but was ordered to stand over to enable each class of shareholders to be specially represented before the court.

A proprietor at the general meeting in March gave notice that he should, at the approaching meeting, propose a substantial remuneration to Mr. Laver, for his untiring and valuable services as secretary from the beginning of June, 1858. The consideration of this subject will therefore be brought before you.

Two of your directors, Captain Daniel Warren, and Henry Laver, Esq., and one of your auditors, Hugh P. Fuller, Esq., go out of office by rotation. These gentlemen are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he had hoped to have been able to have informed the meeting of the decision of the Court of Chancery on the respective positions in which the different classes of shareholders stood to each other; indeed, at the last meeting it was stated there would be no difficulty in getting the information, and an amicable suit was suggested, with the view of having the matter settled; but when the directors came to inquire into the matter, it was found that unless all the shareholders consented to be bound by the arrangement, it would be impossible to carry it out. One of the shareholders, Mr. Corry, who represented every class of shareholders in the company, as he held shares under all the different forms in which they had issued them, had allowed his name to be used as an amicable party in the suit; but, when the matter came before the Master of the Rolls, he wished evidence to be supplied that all the shareholders were represented. Thereupon circulars were sent out inviting the shareholders to take such steps as they saw necessary, and, in consequence, he had no doubt, when the matter next came forward, there would be abundant proof to lay before the Master of the Rolls. At the same time, he must say that the opinion of an eminent solicitor on the subject would have been sufficient for all purposes, and would have cost the company only £50 or £100; but as some of the shareholders were determined to represent their own claims, and intended to retain Sir Hugh Cairns, he looked with much alarm at the result of a Chancery suit. He was himself born in Chancery (a laugh)—and which, though a suit of an amicable nature, was not settled until he was of middle age. He did not state this with a view to interfere with the rights of any class of shareholders who might think their interest should be fully represented in the suit, but for the purpose of urging them not to allow the coming Michaelmas Term to pass over without going before the court, in order that a settlement of the question might be arrived at with as little delay as was consistent with the usages of Chancery. Without further entering into the question of the suit, he would pass on to the fact, that several shareholders were dissatisfied with the resolution adopted at the last general meeting, in accordance with which no more dividends were to be declared out of the profits of the company until their debts were reduced to the amount which their acts authorised them to borrow. He looked at this resolution as one to be adopted by the shareholders merely by way of convenience. The company might either pay off the debts due on account of the original formation of the line, postponing the dividends to preference shareholders, or pay off the latter as a consequence of the patience of the holders of the latter permitted, or do partly one and partly the other; but, whatever course they adopted, they had a certain amount of debts to meet, and no distinction could be made between them. At the same time, he was bound to admit that the majority of the board differed from him in this opinion. He would not enter into the general question, as it was connected with the Chancery suit; but would merely speak of the arrears since the lease of the line was made over to the Dundalk and Enniskillen Company. There was no doubt that every class of preference shareholders was entitled to a dividend of at least 5 per cent. on his shares since the lease was made. The question was, whether these preference shareholders should now receive their dividends, and compel the company to go to Parliament for an act enabling them to raise money to pay off their debts, or whether the debts should be paid off as speedily as possible, and power sought from Parliament to capitalise the dividends due. In the present state of their affairs, it would be difficult to obtain an act enabling them to raise more money; he was quite sure Lord Redesdale, the Chairman of Committees, would tell them that so long as they were in the receipt of £26,000 a year, they would have no need for such an act; whereas, he said it without hesitation, and his experience of the House enabled him to speak with confidence, an act enabling them to capitalise the amount due on dividends would be be easily obtained, and would cost little money. Besides, until the decision of the Court of Chancery had been given on the disputed points, it was out of their power to apply to Parliament for an act. On the whole, he thought the best course was to adhere to the decision arrived at in the last half-yearly meeting, and reduce the debts on the capital account. In order to prevent fatuse misunderstanding, he wished to say, in conclusion, that it might happen, when the outstanding accounts were examined into, there might be some bad debts found among the station balances. The auditor had not an opportunity of going into the matter fully, and he wished to speak with caution. He wished also to say that the capital debts were all incurred in the construction of the line. With these observations, he begged to move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Quilter wished to say, in reference to the last observation, that the loss incurred on the Lough Erne steamer had been introduced into the capital account, though it surely had nothing to do with the formation of the line.

The chairman said if a profit had resulted from the placing the steamer on Lough Erne, its continuance must have brought traffic to the line, and so far it had acted as a feeder. Though the directors had not introduced the steamer, they had felt it their duty to repay the loss incurred.

Dr. Robert Collum wished to take this opportunity of asking whether the purchase of Derry Island had not been made out of the capital account of the company, though the chairman declared that account had been only expended on the formation of the line. This purchase had turned out most disadvantageous for the company. In one clause of their act they were authorised to raise the sum of £15,000 towards the construction of a bridge over the River Foyle, and he wished to know, if this money was raised, whether the works had been executed?

The Chairman, at the suggestion of a shareholder, ruled that Dr. Collum should confine himself to the transactions of the company during the past half year, as brought forward in the report.

Dr. Collum said he was opposed to the recent proceedings of the board, especially as concerned the lease of their line. He spoke as a disinterested person on behalf of the original shareholders. It was true he had been an original shareholder, but had sold out his original shares on the lease being concluded, for every one knew that this class could never receive one penny of dividend for the money invested. At the same time, as one of the largest preferential shareholders present, he must remind the chairman that not sufficient notice of the report had been given. He had received his copy on Friday last, and it would be impossible, as they were only sent out at so short an interval, for any shareholders in Scotland or Ireland to forward proxies on so short a notice. He hoped, in future, more time should be given.

Mr. Laver, acting as secretary, promised that, in future, with the notice convening the meeting, a short note should be sent of the principal points likely to be discussed.

In reply to several questions,

The Chairman said the law charges of £442 6s. 4d. included the costs incurred in the Chancery suit up to this date, the fees due to their law officer in Enniskillen, and a contribution of £100 towards the expenses of opposing the bills for the formation of the Lough Swilly and Dungannon lines, last session.

Mr. Laver explained, at the suggestion of a shareholder, the statement in the report from which it might be inferred that the transfer to the Dundalk Company had not been concluded. There were, he said, some trifling accounts, and some questions undecided, until the return of Mr. Barlow from America should allow him to examine them. The settlement would have been completed, but the board had deferred simply to consult the convenience of Mr. Macrory. He anticipated no difficulty in the matter being finally arranged.

Mr. Hartridge spoke in favour of the present arrangement, under which the dividends to preference shareholders were postponed.

Mr. Hemming said the directors should now see the expediency of having their capital account closed. The line was now open six years, and various changes of solicitor had taken place, a fact which must retard the settlement of claims.

The Chairman said the board had been anxious to effect this point, and he hoped, at next meeting, to announce the difficulty had been got over.

The report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Eckersley then proposed the following resolution: "That the company having now leased their undertaking for a rent sufficient to pay the current expenses of management, interest on the debentures and, other debts, as well as the half-yearly interest on the preference shares, and after said payments to have a surplus, it is expedient that the payment of dividends to the preference shareholders be resumed at the next half-yearly meeting."

Mr. Quilter said the only object the preference shareholders had in view was to secure interest on the dividends which they were not paid. If they were required to find the money to clear off the debts of the company, it was not fair or just to ask some recognition of expense for being deprived of the opportunity of investing their dividends.

Mr. Eckersley said his only object was to secure this point, and he was quite willing to leave the matter in the hands of the board, should they come to an understanding that interest would be paid on future dividends.

After considerable discussion, and the substitution of several amendments, the resolution was withdrawn, and the following was proposed, at the suggestion of the chairman. "That it is the opinion of the present meeting that the preference shareholders should not be called on to consent to a further postponement of their dividends for the purpose of paying the debts of the company, unless on the receipt of deferred dividends warrants, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent."

Mr. Eckersley moved the next resolution:—"That after a legal decision be obtained as to the amounts owing to the preference shareholders, the directors be requested to take such steps as they may be advised are equitable and best for paying such arrears, and any other obligations of the company which may be then unsatisfied. He wished by this resolution to save the shareholders the trouble of coming together, and to leave the matter in the hands of the board."

The Chairman thought the resolution unnecessary, and said the board, in framing the resolution, would apply to Parliament for a bill to capitalise their arrears and interests, and if the shareholders offered no dissent, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the act.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Eckersley then moved a resolution—"That the half-yearly meetings should be held in future as soon as after January and July as was practicable, and the dividends declared as early as possible."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The outgoing directors, Captain Daniel Warren, and Mr. Henry Laver, and the auditor, Mr. Hugh Fuller, were re-elected.

Mr. Frith brought before the shareholders the untiring services which Mr. Laver had bestowed on the company in all its difficulties and struggles, and proposed that a sum of £500 be handed to him, as a slight remuneration for his labours. Since 1858, Mr. Laver had taken an active part in everything connected with the company; but since the beginning of June, 1858, he had undertaken the duties of secretary, owing to the continued illness of Mr. Arthur, Mr. Laver had, during these two years, received no payment, except the trifling one which he drew as director.

Mr. Wilson, Dublin director of the Dundalk Company, spoke in favour of the proposition. He, in common with many on the other side of the Channel, had experienced the kindness of Mr. Laver in meeting their views as far as he could during the arrangements necessary for amalgamating the two companies. He was glad to have the opportunity of seconding the resolution.

The Chairman said as the time had now arrived when it was no longer possible to hope for the return to his duties or their pari valuable secretary, some remuneration must be voted to Mr. Laver. Mr. Arthur, their secretary, had been incapacitated in the discharge of his official duties, having been struck by the seal of the company, and he was afraid a softness of the brain had ensued. There was no intention, at the present time, to discontinue the slight allowance given to their past secretary, but though he would not approve of any remuneration to Mr. Laver for the discharge of his regular duties, he felt with every one present that his special services should receive some acknowledgment. Indeed, some shareholders had brought a sum of £1,000 and a piece of plate should be the smallest expression of their esteem, but the funds of the company did not allow it.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Laver, in returning thanks, said he had devoted his entire time to the company, and was glad to say its prospects were more favourable than they had been.

Dr. Robert Collum proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. John Dawson, their traffic manager in Londonderry, for the zeal which he had displayed in the discharge of his duties while in the service of the company. He should be glad to propose a testimonial to this worthy officer. He had joined them when the company was in a struggling state, and had devoted his every energy to the development of the traffic.

Mr. Fuller, auditor, felt much pleasure in seconding it.

The Chairman—Mr. Dawson will be glad to find this vote of thanks coming from the shareholders. The board already expressed their opinion of his zeal in their service at the time when they transferred him to the Dundalk and Enniskillen Company.

The vote of thanks was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors of the company wound up the proceedings.

THE MALABAR.—1,088 boxes of specie have been saved from the Malabar, only 10 remain, containing about £16,000, and they will most likely be saved on the weather moderating; when the Pekin passed through, the swell was too heavy for the divers to work. About one-half the mails and baggage still remain unrecovered. Owing to the unusual mildness of monsoon the divers have succeeded in a manner quite unexpected. —*Bombay Gazette.*

We perceive, by the *Western Star*, that the Ballisaloe Farming Society will hold their annual show at Tuam this year. It will take place on the 18th October. The chairman, Lord Clancarty, has provided a free pass for cattle from Ballinasloe and its neighbourhood.

EXECUTION OF YOUNGMAN, THE WALWORTH MURDERER.

William Godfrey Youngman, who was convicted of the murders at Walworth at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, underwent the penalty of the law on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, on the top of Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

It has already been stated that the prisoner has all along denied the justice of his sentence, and asserted that it was his mother who committed the murders, and that he killed her in self-defence, and he persisted in that statement down to the very last moment of his existence. The Rev. Mr. Jessopp, the chaplain of the prison, earnestly entreated him on Monday to tell the truth, and not go out of the world with a lie in his mouth, and he replied that he should betelling a lie if he were to admit that he had committed the crime.

—On Saturday the culprit was visited by his father and his brother and two sisters, and he spoke in very angry terms to the former, and accused him of behaving ill to his mother and to himself, and the rest of the family, and a sharp recrimination took place between them, and at length the father was requested to leave the cell, and when he had done so, the prisoner became more calm, and talked to his brother and sisters, and again declared that he was innocent of the crime. He also complained very much of the conduct of Mr. Spicer, a brother and uncle of the unfortunate deceased young woman, Mary Streeter, and said that if he had been near him, although he was not a murderer, he would strike his head off and do something to be hanged for. The father of the prisoner again came into his cell shortly afterwards, and just before they separated he shook hands with him, and kissed him, and his sisters and brother; and he thanked the father for the trouble he had taken in endeavouring to obtain a commutation of his sentence. He was subsequently visited by another, brother and his wife and child, and he spoke to them in very affectionate terms. They remained with him half an hour, and very shortly after they left he fell into a swoon, and remained insensible for nearly half an hour.

On Monday he appeared to pay more attention to the discourse of the Rev. Mr. Jessopp, and seemed to pray fervently. He slept soundly last night, and ate his breakfast, which consisted of cocoa and bread and butter, this morning heartily, and asked for more. Mr. Jessopp visited him at seven o'clock, and he prayed with him for some time, and again asserted his innocence of the crime for which he suffered. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Calcraft, the under sheriffs, were in attendance shortly before nine o'clock, and the prisoner was brought down from his cell with one of the warders, in order that he might be pinioned. He shook hands with all the turnkeys and Mr. Keane, the governor of the prison, and Mr. Jessopp, and thanked them for the kindness with which he had been treated by them.

He walked firmly, but it was observed that his face was very pallid, and he exhibited a great deal of tremor. Calcraft, the executioner, then proceeded to pinion the culprit, and he underwent the ceremony without exhibiting any emotion.

The fatal hour being announced, the melancholy procession moved towards the drop, which is erected on the top of the front of the prison. The culprit walked up the stone steps with great firmness, and when he was placed under the drop he repeated a prayer after the Rev. Mr. Jessopp in a loud tone. He then said to the executioner, "Strap my legs tight, and be sure to shake hands with me before I go."—Calcraft did as he was requested, and the bolt was drawn, and the unhappy man appeared to die almost instantaneously.

It was computed there were at least 20,000 persons present to witness the execution.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.—As the bell of the gaol rang at intervals